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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Course of my short Administration among you, I have often regretted that at a Time when it becomes every one of us to be consulting and acting for the Publick Good, you should still delight to introduce new and unnecessary Disputes, and turn the Attention of the People from Things of the last Importance to their future Safety.

Your very tedious Message of the Nineteenth of August, *is a sufficient Proof of your Temper of Mind; it is indeed of such an inflammatory Nature, that did not the Duties of my Station, and Justice to the People, require me to take some Notice of it, I should think it beneath me as a Gentleman to make any Reply to a Paper of that Kind, filled with the grossest Calumny and Abuse, as well as the most glaring Misrepresentations of Facts; and what I shall now say in Answer to it would have been said in your last Sitting, had you not adjourned yourselves so soon after the Delivery of it, that I had not Time.*

You set out with claiming it as a Privilege to have your Bills granting Supplies passed as they are tendered, without Amendments, *and say,* "it is far from being an ordinary Method to receive or debate upon Amendments offered by the Governor."

This Claim is not warranted by the Words of the Charter, nor by the Usage of former Assemblies, and you yourselves must know, that from the first Settlement of the Province, to the latter End of the Administration of Mr. Hamilton, *my immediate Predecessor, the Governors have occasionally amended Bills for raising Money, and their Right of doing so was never, till then, contested.*

Notwithstanding all you have said as to my Offer of Lands to the Westward, *I am persuaded unprejudiced Men will see it in its true Light, and be convinced it was made with a good Intention, and under a proper Authority; I mentioned my Commission of Property in Contradistinction to the Commission of Government, as that under which I granted Lands upon the common and ordinary Occasions, which you seem to think was done under the other.---But as to the Offer in Question, I had such Directions from the Proprietaries as were sufficient to justify me in making it, and would have been obligatory on them to confirm the same to the Adventurers; and this I did then, and still do, think a good Authority.*

*As you do not profess to understand Law, I am not surprized at your quoting an Abridgment instead of the Case abridged.---*Viner, *who is no Authority, may have the Words you mention for aught I know, and may be of Opinion that the King can purchase and hold Lands in his private Capacity, but in that he has the Misfortune to differ from my Lord Coke, and other Writers of Note and Authority in the Law.*

Your Answers to what you call my round Charge, *and to what you afterwards call my* haughty Questions, *are, by no Means, conclusive; I grant that no Publick Money can be raised, nor any Clause enacted for the Disposition of it, without your Consent, but is not mine equally necessary? Whence is it then that I should be thought more obliged to you for a Voice in the Disposition of Publick Money, than you are to me, seeing the Obligation (if any) is reciprocal; the Money remaining in the Peoples Pockets cannot be taken from thence, till I think a Law necessary for that Purpose, and shall I have less Power over it after it is raised and in the Publick Treasury than I had before? The common Security of the People requires that they should not be taxed but by the Voice of the whole Legislature, and is it not equally for their Security that the Money when raised should not be disposed of by any less Authority? Your Claim therefore of a* natural exclusive Right to the Disposition of Publick Money, *because it is the Peoples, is against Reason, the Nature of an English Government, and the Usage of this Province, and you may as well claim the* exclusive Right *to all the* Powers of Government, *and set up a Democracy at once, because all Power is derived from the People; and this indeed may be the true Design.*

As to what you insinuate concerning the enormous Growth of the Proprietary Estate, *I shall oppose plain Facts to your Presumptions. By the original Concessions and Agreement between the late Mr.* WILLIAM PENN, *and the first Settlers, nine Tenths of the Land were to be granted to the Adventurers, and the remaining Tenth to be laid out to the Proprietary---but instead of this, the late Proprietary out of the Lands purchased of the Indians in his Time, contented himself with taking up but a very small Part of what he might have done under that Agreement, and out of the three* Indian Purchases *made by his Sons since his Death, in the two first consisting of four Million Acres of Land, they did not survey upwards of Twenty five Thousand Acres, and those neither of the richest nor best situated, and in the last, which is by far the largest of all, no Surveys have been made for their Use, but they gave early Directions, that the Settlers should, as they applied, take their Choice of the best Lands, and accordingly great Numbers of People are seated on these Lands, to their entire Satisfaction. As to their Manors and appropriated Tracts, it is well known that they are mostly settled by Persons without Leave or Title, and that these pay their Share of all Taxes: In short, Gentlemen, if instead of setting the Proprietaries forth as encreasing their Estates, and using their Tenants like Vassals, you had represented them as forbearing with them, and using no compulsory Methods for the Obtainment even of their just Debts, and that for these and many other Instances of their kind Usage of them, the Proprietaries are entitled to the Character of good, nay of the best, Landlords, you had done them no more than Justice, and said only what is notorious to all that know their Treatment of the People in this Province.*

I can, by no Means, allow you to argue justly in saying, that the Proprietaries ought to submit their Estate to be taxed by Assessors chosen by the People, because they are sworn or solemnly affirmed to do equal Justice. *When you are taxed by these Assessors, it is by Persons who may be considered as your Equals, and who are interested to do you Justice, as you in your Turns may become their Assessors. But the Proprietary Estate and Interest being considered as separate from yours, because the Proprietaries are a separate Branch of the Legislature, they can never in that View be taxed by any Persons, unless those whose Interest it is to save their own Estates by throwing an unequal Burthen upon the Proprietaries; and you must know that this is the very Confideration upon which the Law in certain Cases excepts against both the Judgment and Evidence of interested Persons, lest they should be influenced therein, even against the Solemnity and Obligations of an Oath.*

You say, that "all Estates in *Britain*, and her Colonies, now "bear, or must bear, a Tax to free the Proprietary Estate from "Encroachments and Incumbrance." *Invidious and ungrateful Insinuation! Is there nothing but this at Stake? Is it for a Tract of unsettled Country belonging to the Proprietaries of this Province, that the Eyes of all* Europe *are turned upon this Continent, and such mighty Preparations making both by Sea and Land? Or, Gentlemen, can you think that if the Enemy are suffered to keep up Fortifications in any private Estate whatsoever within the Limits of this Province, you could preserve your Estates, or the* English *Nation preserve its Dominions? What End then can such Insinuations serve, but to cool the Ardor of his Majesty's good Subjects in recovering the Country unjustly taken from them, as if they were contending for a Thing of no Consequence, which is but too much the Opinion of many amongst us, raised and confirmed, no Doubt, by your strange Conduct.*

You charge me with contriving all possible Methods of Expence to exhaust your Funds and distress your Affairs, *and give an Instance of* an exorbitant Demand of *Five Thousand Pounds for cutting the Road for the Use of the Army,* an Undertaking you say I engaged you in on a Computation of its costing only *Eight Hundred Pounds. How could you stumble on a Matter which, on a very slight Examination, must appear to be without the least Foundation. Your own Minutes will shew that you resolved to bear the Charge of cutting two Roads, one to* Wills's Creek, *and the other to the* Monongahelo, *and in one of your Messages to me, wherein you enumerate your meritorious Acts, you set this Road to the* Ohio *particularly forth in such a Manner as to have it believed, that it would prove an heavy Expence, which, nevertheless, you would not decline to bear as the King's Service required it; and now you insinuate, that had you known it would have cost more than* Eight Hundred Pounds, *you would not have undertaken it, and this for no other Reason than to lay to my Charge a pretended Estimate of which I am totally ignorant, having never seen nor heard of one. The Sum of* Eight Hundred Pounds *might have been mentioned as what it would cost in some Mens private Opinion, but not upon an Estimate of the Commissioners, nor as such sent to me. To be plain, Gentlemen, it was the Resentment and Menaces of the Officers in the Army, entrusted with that Part of the King's Service, because the Work was not begun in Time (and it could not have been begun sooner by me as you would not sooner comply with my Request) it was I say your Dread of having proper Representations made of your Conduct at Home, and of an armed Force being used to oblige the Inhabitants to do this necessary Work, and nothing else, that induced you to engage to bear the Expence, and had the two Roads been cut they would have cost a very great Sum indeed, but by a Representation I caused to be made to the General, he consented to drop the Road to* Wills's Creek, *and instead of extending the other to the* Ohio, *to order it to be opened no farther than to the Crow Foot of* Ohiogainy, *which last saved the clearing of many Miles.---He likewise consented, that the Road should not be made so wide by one Third as the Quarter Master General had given Directions for.---These were great Savings to the Province, which added to the Regulations that were made in the Price of Provisions and Liquor, and in the Hire of the Waggens, would at any other Time have induced you to speak in Commendation of my Care and frugal Use of the Publick Money, and not to charge me with a Demand that I never made, nor indeed could it have been then made by any one, because the Accounts were not come in, and now that they are delivered to you, it does not appear that they will amount to the Sum of* Three Thousand Pounds, *which is not extravagant when you consider the Distance and Expedition required in the Work. The Commissioners instead of being reproached with Extravagance, have a Right to the amplest Acknowledgments for their exposing their Persons to such imminent Danger, and carrying on the Work with so much Spirit, and so becoming a Zeal; and tho' my Recommendations may not have much Weight with you, yet as they were engaged in this hazardous Work by my Intreaties, Justice requires they should be handsomely rewarded for their indefatigable Attendance and generous Advance of their own private Fortunes.*

You have in the Message now before me, and in several others, taken great Pains to infuse into the Minds of the People, particularly the Germans, *that the Government have Designs to abridge them of their Privileges, and to reduce them to a State of Slavery.---This may, and will, alienate their Affections from his Majesty's Government, destroy that Confidence in the Crown and its Delegates, which, at this Time, is particularly necessary, and render all the Foreigners among us very indifferent as to the Success of the* French *Attempts upon this Continent, as they cannot be in worse Circumstances under them, than you have taught them to expect from the King's Government.*

This you may, with your usual Confidence, call Duty, Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, but I am convinced it will not be esteemed such by his Majesty and his Ministers, before whom all these Matters must be laid.---And how the innocent People of this Province may be affected thereby, Time will shew.

You are pleased to tell me, that I am destitute of Skill and Abilities for my Station, and have not the Spirit of Government *in me. Gentlemen, I have never made any Boast of my Abilities, nor do I pretend to know what you mean by* the Spirit of Government. *But this I know, that if I had enough of* the Spirit of Submission, *I was early given to understand by some of your Messages, that you would then have pronounced me well qualified for the Administration of this Province, even without the Assistance of Instructions, or the Advice of my* Council.

To your Spirit of Government however, or in other Words, your Inclinations to encrease and render permanent your own Powers is to be attributed all your late extraordinary Proceedings, and the defenceless State of the Province; for the Sake of gratifying this, you scruple not to stir up his Majesty's Subjects against his Government, forgetting all Duty to your Sovereign, and all Decency to those in Authority under him.

Your Answers do not exculpate you from my Charges against you for taking on yourselves great and mighty Powers, *and since you call upon me to particularize them, I shall gratify you.--- You have created a Paper Currency of your own, and ordered the Collectors of Excise, and the Trustees of the Loan-Office to receive it against Law.--- You pay your own Wages out of the Provincial Money, when the Law requires and provides for their being paid in another Manner.---Notwithstanding it is declared by Law, that no Persons indebted on Mortgage to the Loan-Office shall be delinquent in their Payment above a Year, and your Committees are enjoined, in the Settlement of their Accounts, to reckon all such Outstandings as Cash in the Trustees Hands, yet this you have dispensed with in the Settlement of the Trustees Accounts Year after Year, and suffered the Borrowers to continue in Arrear for Years, many of them for not less than Ten.---A Practice tending to depreciate the Value of the Money, and greatly injurious to the Borrowers.---And lastly, instead of the Oaths required by Law to be taken to his Majesty by all Men in Publick Office, you have taken upon you to administer the Affirmation to your Clerk, and several of your own Members, tho' not of the People called* Quakers, *nor at all scrupulous against taking an Oath, which deprives his Majesty of the Security provided by Law to be given by such as hold Offices, or act in Publick Trusts.*

You have often mentioned what you have done to promote the Success of his Majesty's Arms under General Braddock, *and for the Defence of the Province, and say,* you have Letters from the late General, thanking you for your Service; *the Truth of this I must beg Leave to question, as the late General was too honest to say one Thing to you, and another to the King's Ministers. He might acknowledge the Services of particular Men, but how you can take those to yourselves as an Assembly, when you had no Hand in what was done, I am at a Loss to know. I think it will not be doubted, but that had you in Time opened the proper Roads, raised Men, and provided Carriages and necessary Provisions for the Troops, as this was the only Province able in the General's Situation to furnish him with them, we might now have been in peaceable Possession of* Fort Duquesne.

In fine, Gentlemen, I must remind you, that in a former Message you said you were a plain People that had no Joy in Disputation. But let your Minutes be examined for fifteen Years past, not to go higher, and in them will be found more Artifice, more Time and Money spent in frivolous Controversies, more unparallelled Abuses of your Governors, and more Undutifulness to the Crown, than in all the rest of his Majesty's Colonies put together. And while you continue in such a Temper of Mind, I have very little Hopes of Good either for his Majesty's Service, or for the Defence and Protection of this unfortunate Country.

September 24, 1755. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

THE Sincerity of the Governor's Regret at the "unnecessary Disputes" which subsist between us, the very first Paragraph of his Message gives us some Room to question; since it begins with a *new Charge* that those Disputes are of *our introducing*, and that we "*delight* to introduce them to turn the Attention of the People from Things of the last Importance to their "future Safety." This Charge itself seems designed to introduce another *unnecessary* Dispute, since all that are acquainted with our Disputes know *by whom* they were introduced, and *who it is* that *delights* in disputing.

That our Message of the 19th of *August* was a "very tedious one" to the Governor we make no Doubt. It must have been so in the Matter, and might probably be so in the Manner. There was too much Truth in it, and too little Flattery. We suppose too, that the Task of answering it might be as tedious as the Message itself; since, to shorten the Work, he has passed over a Number of the most important Points, and all our Reasonings upon them, without attempting an Answer. And we think he cannot justly complain of Want of Time to answer that Message, since we sat four Days after delivering it, adjourned for near four Weeks, and had been met again nine Days before we received the Answer, which, now we have it, we find to be such an one as might have been made in a few Hours. But had our Message really been "filled with the grossest Calumny and Abuse", as the Governor says it was, we cannot think with the Governor, that it would therefore have been "beneath him as a Gentleman to make any Reply to it." If we were of that Sentiment, we should make none to the Message we are now considering. We think, that what is beneath a Gentleman is, not *the Answering* of Calumny, but *the making Use of it*. And we wish, for the Governor's sake, that he had been of the same Opinion: For he might then probably have treated us in a Manner more suitable to his Character as a Gentleman, and had more Regard to the Preservation of that Character.

The Governor denies, that our Claim of the Privilege "of having our Bills granting Supplies passed as they are tendered without "Amendments, is warranted by the Words of the Charter;" tho' it gives us "all the Powers and Privileges of an Assembly, according to the Rights of the Free-born Subjects of *England*, and as "is usual in any of the King's Plantations in *America*." If the Free-born Subjects of *England do not* exercise this Right by their Representatives in Parliament, and it *is not* usual in *any* of the King's Plantations in *America*; then we are in the wrong to claim it, and the Governor is right in denying it. But Facts are for us; and these, in this Case, the Governor does not deny. Our Predecessors may in some few Instances have waved that Right, but they have never given it up, nor will, as we hope, those that shall succeed us. We trust they will rather be more cautious of suffering such dangerous Precedents, when they see how fond Governors are of seizing the Advantage for diminishing our Privileges.

We agree with the Governor, that what we have said as to his Offer of Lands to the Westward, will not hinder *unprejudiced* Men from seeing it *in its true Light*; we think our Remarks have rather contributed to that End, and even assisted those that might before be *prejudiced*: But are at a Loss to conceive how either the Prejudiced or Unprejudiced could be "convinced" the Offer was "made under a *proper Authority*," when neither of the Governor's Commissions, not even that which he calls "the *Foundation of Property*," gave him such Authority; and he is now reduced to the Necessity of dropping them, and recurring to *private Instructions* never mentioned before; of which none can judge till he shall think fit to produce them. But all may judge how well he has acquitted himself of the Imputation of attempting to impose on the Publick, by introducing the Commission of Property as an Authority for the Offer; so we shall spare the Governor on that Head, and press it no farther.

If the Governor had given himself the Trouble of looking into *Viner*, under the Title we mentioned, he might there have found the Case abridged referred to; we, it seems, not being Lawyers, quoted improperly; but he, tho' a Lawyer, refers us to Lord *Coke*, without Page, Case or Volume; and to "*other Writers of Note and Authority in the Law*," without so much as naming their Names: So that we are utterly at a Loss where to find the *Law Part* of his Messages; but the *Politicks* and the *Calumny* we can easily trace to their Fountain Head, tho' he does not vouchsafe to quote it all. The perfect *Sameness* of Sentiment, and even of Expression, are sufficient to shew, that they are all drawn from a late famous Libel, intituled, *A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania*: An Author, of whom, if we do not say, as the Governor says of *Viner*, that he has *no Authority*; yet we may say, that his Authority diminishes daily, the more we see of his Works.

The Governor is pleased to say, That "the common Security of "the People requires that they should not be taxed but by the Voice "of the whole Legislature;" and that "we might as well set up a "Democracy at once, as claim an exclusive Right to the Disposition "of Publick Money." To this we beg Leave to answer, that tho' we are not so absurd as to "design a Democracy," of which the Governor is pleased to accuse us; yet in this Particular, all our late

Attempts

Attempts to raiſe Money "for the common Security of the People," being obſtructed and defeated by the Governor's having a Voice in that Matter, would rather induce us to think, that his having ſuch a Voice *is not* beſt for their Security; and ſuch a Conduct in a Governor, appears to us the moſt likely Thing in the World to make People incline to a Democracy, who would otherwiſe never have dreamt of it.

But the Governor is pleaſed to tell us, that "our Claim of a natural excluſive Right to the Diſpoſition of Publick Money, becauſe it is the People's, is *againſt Reaſon*, the *Nature of an Engliſh Government*, and the *Uſage of this Province*:" He has, however, never produced *that Reaſon* to us; and we ſtill think, that as every Man has, ſo every Body of Men have a natural Right to the Diſpoſition of their own Money, by themſelves or their Repreſentatives; and that the Proprietary's Claim of a Voice in the Diſpoſition of Money to which he will contribute no Part, is a Claim contrary to Reaſon. The Wiſdom of the Crown has thought fit to allow different Conſtitutions to different Colonies, ſuitable to their different Circumſtances, and as they have been long ſettled and eſtabliſhed, we apprehend that if the Governor could have Power to unſettle them all, and make in every one ſuch Changes as would be neceſſary to reduce them to a Conformity with *his Idea* of an "*Engliſh* Government," the Reformation would be productive of more Inconvenience than Advantage. The general "Uſage of this Province" in the Diſpoſition of Publick Money, was ever what it now is; and as the Province has flouriſhed with it, and no Inconvenience has attended it, we hope it will ſtill continue. Particular Laws may, in a very few Inſtances, have given the Diſpoſition of particular Sums to the Governor, or to Commiſſioners, for particular Services; but a few ſuch Inſtances do not make *an Uſage*, and the Governor muſt in that Point have been greatly miſinformed.

It is agreed that in the Conceſſions mentioned by the Governor, the Proprietary reſerved in every *Hundred Thouſand* Acres *Ten* to himſelf; but then (to make the Governor's "plain Fact" a little plainer) he was to have it by Lot, and not by Choice; the Quanty ſo reſerved was to lie *but in one Place*; and he was "bound to "plant or man it within three Years after it was ſet out and ſurveyed;" or elſe (by the next Conceſſion) it was "lawful for new "Comers to ſettle thereupon, and he to go higher up for his Share." This might induce him not to take up more than he could conveniently ſettle; but can give his Succeſſors no Right to pick here and there the beſt vacant Pieces among the Settlements, excluding other Rights; nor to keep the Land-Office ſhut, as was done after the ſecond mentioned Purchaſe, till they had garbeled the beſt Tracts for themſelves and Dependants, and left little beſides Rocks and barren Mountains for the reſt of the People. The third and laſt Purchaſe being made but the laſt Year, and the Land moſtly expoſed to, or, as the Governor has often informed us, in the Hands of the Enemy, we are ſurprized to hear that "great Numbers of People are ſeated on "it to their entire Satisfaction;" and more ſo, that the Proprietaries Manors and appropriated Tracts are *moſtly ſettled* by Perſons that pay their Share of all Taxes. If this be ſo, we muſt own ourſelves as much unacquainted with the State of his *Lands*, as we are with the State and Management of the *Land-Office*, which of late, indeed, is pretty much a Myſtery. That the Proprietaries are intitled to the Character of the *beſt Landlords*, we can by no Means preſume to ſay with the Governor; ſince His Majeſty's Lands are granted without Purchaſe Money, on half the Quitrent, and the Quitrents are applied to the Support of Government and Defence of the Country: We cannot therefore but be of Opinion, that the King is a much better Landlord.

If the Governor would pleaſe to conſider, that it does not fall to the Share of perhaps one Man in Five Hundred to be an Aſſeſſor during his whole Life, and that the Chance of being favoured or not by a ſucceeding Aſſeſſor, as he himſelf ſhall behave in that Office, is proportionably ſmall; and that the very little which can poſſibly be ſaved in *his* Part of the Tax, by unjuſtly enhancing that of the Proprietaries, is a Matter next to Nothing; the Governor certainly cannot have ſo ill an Opinion of Mankind, as to believe theſe Temptations can be ſufficient to induce a commonly honeſt Man to forſwear himſelf; and Aſſeſſors are ſeldom Men of the meaneſt Characters for Integrity. But ſurely, a Security that all the Peers in *Britain* think ſufficient with regard to the Equity of Taxation on their Eſtates, might be confided in by our Proprietaries; unleſs the People here are much more depraved than we can poſſibly conceive them to be.

Our Argument, that, *if all the Eſtates in* Britain *and her Colonies now bear or muſt bear a Tax to free the Proprietary Eſtate from Encroachments, that Eſtate itſelf ought not to be exempted*, the Governor calls "*an invidious and ungrateful Inſinuation!*" and aſks, "Is there "nothing but this at Stake? Is it for a Tract of unſettled "Country, belonging to the Proprietaries of this Province, that "the Eyes of all Europe are turned upon this Continent, and ſuch "mighty Preparations making both by Sea and Land? Or, Gentle"men, can you think that if the Enemy are ſuffered to keep up For"tifications in any private Eſtate whatſoever within the Limits of "this Province, you could preſerve your Eſtates, or the *Engliſh* Na"tion its Dominions?------What End then can ſuch Inſinuations "ſerve, but to cool the Ardor of his Majeſty's good Subjects in "recovering the Country unjuſtly taken from them,---as if they "were contending for a Thing of no Conſequence, which is but "too much the Opinion of many amongſt us, raiſed and confirmed "no Doubt by your ſtrange Conduct." Had we aſſerted that the Proprietary Eſtate *only* was in Danger, and argued thence, that that Eſtate *alone* ought therefore to pay for its Recovery or Security, all this Strain of the Governor's Eloquence might then have been very juſt and proper: But, may it pleaſe the Governor, we *did think* there was ſomething elſe at Stake; we thought other Eſtates in Danger, and therefore offered a very large Sum, as our Share of the Expence, in the Bill for granting *Fifty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe. But we thought the Proprietary Eſtate at leaſt as much in Danger as any other Eſtate, and therefore imagined it ought to pay its Proportion towards the Expence of its own Security. The Governor it ſeems thinks otherwiſe, and becauſe other Eſtates are *likewiſe* in Danger, the Proprietary Eſtate ought to be *exempted*; and unleſs we will agree to recover and defend that, *gratis*, we ſhall not be permitted to raiſe Money for the Defence of our own Eſtates, our Neighbours, or our Sovereign's Dominions. This is our preſent Situation, and we cannot help it; for the Proprietary Inſtructions are, it ſeems, as unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*. But let it be known to them, and to all, *it is not* our Inſinuation, invidious as it may ſeem to the Governor, and ungrateful to his Ears, that cools the Ardor of his Majeſty's good Subjects; but if any thing cools that Ardor, it muſt be the *Fact inſinuated*, the Proprietaries claiming that invidious and odious Diſtinction, of being exempted from the common Burdens of their Fellow Subjects. If there be any who think the Nation is contending for a Thing of no Conſequence, it muſt be thoſe who refuſe to contribute their Share, and not we who offer largely---and that Opinion in others, if ſuch an Opinion there be, muſt be raiſed and confirmed by the Governor and Proprietaries *ſtrange Conduct*, and not by ours.

The Governor ſays, we "lay to his Charge a *pretended* Eſtimate "(of the Expence of cutting the Roads) of which he is totally ig"norant, having *never ſeen* nor *heard* of *one*." Is it poſſible that the Governor can have forgotten it? He told us in his Meſſage of the Eighteenth of March, that he had "appointed Commiſſioners "to reconnoitre the Country, mark out where ſuch Roads might "moſt conveniently be made, and make Report to him of their "Proceedings, with an *Eſtimate of the Expences* that would attend "the Opening and Clearing them." On the Application of the Governor, in that Meſſage, the Houſe ſent up a Bill giving *Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe, wherein, among other Things, the *Clearing of Roads* for the King's Service was provided for. But, may it pleaſe the Governor, did the Commiſſioners never comply with their Inſtructions, and make that Eſtimate? Or, if they made it, did the Governor never lay it before the Houſe? 'Tis true we have not that Eſtimate now in our Poſſeſſion; it was returned again to the Governor; but we all remember the Sum, and that it was *Eight Hundred Pounds*. If it was indeed, as the Governor ſays it might poſſibly be, "only ſome Mens pri"vate Opinion," yet it was *an Eſtimate*, and ſent to us by the Governor; whether made by the Commiſſioners, or by others, we have not ſaid (tho' we think it was by the Commiſſioners) nor is it material: However, we have remaining in the Houſe a ſubſequent Letter from one of the Commiſſioners, to the Secretary, dated *May* the Third, which ſays, "We ſent you a Draught of the Road "both to the Waters of the *Yohiogani* and to the Camp, with all "the principal Places mark'd that occur'd to us, with the Amount "of the Charges of laying out both, *and an Eſtimate of the Ex*"*pence* of opening and bridging the Road to the *Yohiogani* from the "*Tuſcarora Mountain*: That to the Camp will not coſt ſo much in "Proportion to its Length, becauſe it is leſs hilly; but we expect "Amendments upon it, ſo as to come into the other near the Top "of *Sideling Hill*, and avoid two Croſſings of *Juniata*, and alſo to "cut off ſeveral Miles between the *Devil's Hole* and the Camp. "*Both Roads will leave little of* Fifteen Hundred Pounds; for it "is impoſſible to tell what Expence unexpected Occurrences will "ariſe to."---By this it appears, that an *Eſtimate* was made by the Commiſſioners, and that the Governor either "ſaw or heard of it" ſeems probable, ſince he ſent down this very Letter to the Houſe; at leaſt he muſt have heard of the *ſecond Eſtimate*, contained in this Letter, that "*both Roads* would leave little of *Fifteen Hundred* "*Pounds*." The Houſe however voted ſtill to bear the Expence of cutting both Roads, though the firſt Sum was nearly doubled, and the Refuſal of their Bill by the Governor would make it more difficult to be comply'd with.---We have alſo in our Hands another Letter from the ſame Commiſſioner, dated fifteen Days after the former, wherein, after more Experience in the Work, he makes a *third Eſtimate*, judging that the "Expence of opening both Roads "will be little under *Two Thouſand Pounds*." This Eſtimate the Governor muſt ſurely have "ſeen or heard of," ſince the Letter is to himſelf, and by him laid before us.---After all theſe Eſtimates gradually riſing from *Eight Hundred* to *Two Thouſand Pounds*; the Deſign of opening one of the Roads was dropt, the intended Breadth of the other was reduced one Third, its intended Length ſhortened, and even that ſhorter Extent never compleated; and yet though it was ſuppoſed we had paid near *One Thouſand Pounds* in Money and Proviſions, we were given to underſtand that *Five Thouſand Pounds* more was wanted. Had we not Reaſon to be ſurpriſed at this; and to ſuſpect ſome Extravagance in the Management?

But the Governor is pleaſed to tell us, not only that we charg'd him with an Eſtimate that he never ſaw, but likewiſe, that we "charge him with a Demand that he never made." We happen, however, to have the Original Letter from his Commiſſioners, which he laid before the Houſe on the Ninth of *Auguſt*, wherein are theſe Words: "*Shippenſburg, Auguſt* 4, 1755;--Honoured "Sir, We have appointed a Meeting of the Commiſſioners for "the Roads leading to the *Obio*, at this Town To-day, in or"der to fall upon Meaſures to provide Money for the Payment of "Labourers, *&c.* employed in the Service of the Roads; and we "have thought of this Expedient (with Submiſſion to your Ho"nour's better Judgment) that ſome Perſon or Perſons ſhould be "appointed by your Honour to bring up Money, and to be ſatis"fy'd with our Settlement of the Accounts.---We can't at preſent "inform your Honour of the juſt Sum of Money that will be "wanted for the above Purpoſe; but we think it will amount to "*Five Thouſand Pounds*. As the People are much in Want of Mo"ney, *we ſhould be glad how ſoon the Money can be ſent, &c.*"--This Letter was ſigned by the ſix Commiſſioners, and ſent down to the Houſe by the Governor; to what End, unleſs that we might furniſh him with the Sum required: Yet now he knows nothing of this Demand, and is pleaſed to ſay, "it could not have been then "made by any one, becauſe the Accounts were not come in," as if a Demand in Part was a Thing impoſſible, before a Settlement. The Accounts however are at length come in, and under Examination, and it will now ſoon be ſeen, what Cauſe we ſhall have to commend the Governor's or the Commiſſioners Frugality: And we hope we ſhall not be backward to do it Juſtice.

The Governor's Judgment of our Motives to engage in this Work of opening the Roads, ſeems to us a very uncharitable one, but we hope to find more equitable Judgment elſewhere. We are obliged to him, however, for owning that we did engage in it at all. For as he is pleaſed to lay it down as a Maxim that we are very wicked People; he has ſhewn in other Inſtances, when we have done any Good, that he thinks it no more Injuſtice to us to *deny the Facts*, than now to deny the Goodneſs of our Motives.---He would however think himſelf ill uſed, if any Part of his Zeal in that Affair was aſcribed to the Menaces directed to him; or to a View of accommodating by the new Road the Lands of the Proprietaries new Purchaſe, and by that Means encreaſing the Value of their Eſtate at our Expence.

The Governor is next pleaſed to tell us, "that we have taken "*great Pains* to *infuſe* into the Minds of the People, particularly "the *Germans*, that the *Government* have Deſigns to abridge them "of their Privileges, and to reduce them to a State of Slavery. "That this may and will alienate their Affections from his Ma"jeſty's Government, and deſtroy that Confidence in the Crown "and its Delegates which at this Time is particularly neceſſary, "and render all the Foreigners among us very indifferent as to the "Succeſs of the *French* Attempts upon this Continent, as they "cannot be in worſe Circumſtances under them, than we have "taught them to expect from the King's Government." And a little lower he tells us, "that we ſcruple not to ſtir up his Maje"ſty's Subjects againſt his Government, forgetting all Duty to "our Sovereign, and all Decency to thoſe in Authority under "him." Theſe are very heavy Charges indeed! But can the Governor poſſibly expect that any body will believe them? Can he even believe them himſelf?----We can indeed truly ſay it *with Confidence*, and the Governor may if he pleaſes, call it "*our uſual* "*Confidence*," that there is not a more Dutiful, Loyal and Affectionate People to any Prince on Earth, than are the People, not only of this Colony, but of all the other *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*, to the beſt of Kings, his preſent Majeſty; and we cannot therefore forbear to ſay, that this Charge is a virulent Calumny, deſtitute of all Truth and Probability.----But what muſt we do to pleaſe this kind Governor, who takes ſo much Pains to render us obnoxious to our Sovereign, and odious to our Fellow-Subjects? Muſt we bear ſilently all theſe Abuſes? 'Tis too hard. But if we deny his Accuſations, and prove them falſe, this he calls "forgetting all Decency to our Governor;" and if we complain of his Treatment, that is "ſtirring up his Majeſty's Subjects againſt his Government." No, may it pleaſe the Governor, we make a wide Diſtinction between the King's Government, and the Governor's Conduct; and we have Reaſon.------Every Deputy Governor is not the Prince, and ſome are very indifferent Repreſentatives of him. Every Diſlike of a *Governor's Behaviour* is not a Diſlike of *Government*; nor every Cenſure of a *Governor*, Diſſaffection to the *King*. And indeed the more a People love their Prince and admire his Virtues, the leſs they muſt eſteem a Governor who acts unlike him.

That there is a Deſign in the Proprietaries and Governor, to abridge the People here of their Privileges, is no Secret. The Proprietaries have avow'd it in their Letter to the Houſe, dated *London, March* 2, 1741. The Doctrine that it is neceſſary, is publickly taught in their *Brief State*; and the Governor himſelf has told us, that we have more than is ſuitable for a dependent Colony. It is theſe Proceedings that give Jealouſy to the People, but do not however alienate their Affections from *his Majeſty*'s Government, tho' they may from *the Proprietaries*. Their "Confidence in the Crown" is as great as ever; but when the Delegates of Power are continually abuſing and calumniating the People, it is no wonder if they loſe all "Confidence" in ſuch Delegates.

The Governor can think himſelf at Liberty to tell us, That "we ſtir up his Majeſty's Subjects againſt his Majeſty's Govern"ment, forgetting all Duty to our Sovereign;" and yet if we only tell him, that the Difficulties he meets with, are not owing to thoſe Cauſes, which indeed have no Exiſtence, but to his own Want of Skill and Abilities for his Station, he takes it extremely amiſs, and ſays, "we forget all Decency to thoſe in Authority." We are apt to think there is likewiſe ſome Decency due to the Aſſembly, as a Part of the Government, and tho' we have not, like the Governor, had a Courtly Education, but are plain Men, and muſt be very imperfect in our Politeneſs, yet we think we have no Chance of improving by his Example.----Skill and Abilities to govern, we apprehend, fall to the Share of few; they may poſſibly be acquired by Study and Practice, but are not infuſed into a Man with his Commiſſion; he may without them be a wiſe and able Man in other Affairs, and a very good and honeſt Man in general. But thoſe "who ſtir up his Majeſty's Subjects againſt his Government, and forget all Duty to their Sovereign," as the Governor ſays we do, muſt be *Traitors* and *Rebels*, a Character that includes the higheſt Folly with the greateſt Wickedneſs. The World will judge which of theſe Charges is moſt *decent*, as well as moſt true, and we ſhall leave it to their Judgment.

The Governor is pleaſed to repeat the Charge of our "*taking* "*upon us great and mighty Powers*," and to ſay, *Since you call upon me to particularize them, I ſhall gratify you.*---We apprehend it is rather to gratify himſelf; for leſt theſe Particulars ſhould ſeem to be brought in improperly, the Governor ſays, we *call upon him for them*. We cannot find any ſuch Call in our Meſſage; but if there were, it was a very unneceſſary One; for the Governor has ſo accuſtomed us to find ſome of theſe Charges in almoſt every Meſſage, and ſo delights in renewing them, after repeated Refutations, that we might have expected them as Matters of Courſe. *You have created a Paper Currency of your own, &c.* This ſtale Charge was fully refuted in our Meſſage of the 17th of *May* laſt, and now repeated without taking the leaſt Notice of that Refutation. *You pay your own Wages out of the Provincial Money, when the Law requires and provides for their being paid in another Manner.* This Charge is premature, as we have not yet paid ourſelves any Wages out of any Money. We gave the Governor, indeed, *Five Hundred Pounds* out of this Provincial Money, tho' the Law requires and provides for his being ſupported by Licences of Publick Houſes, Fees, &c. but that he might be ſure of being right, he took both. The plain State of the Matter is this: By the County Levy Act, the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors are directed "to adjuſt and ſettle "the Sum and Sums of Money which ought of NECESSITY to "be raiſed yearly, to pay for Repreſentatives Service in General "Aſſemblies, and to defray the Charges of Building and Repairing "of Court-Houſes, Priſons, Workhouſes, Bridges and Cauſeways, "and for deſtroying of Wolves, *&c.* and to lay a Tax for theſe "Purpoſes."----But other Acts of Aſſembly having directed that the Provincial Money, ariſing from the Loan-Office and Exciſe, "ſhall be diſpoſed of as the Aſſembly of this Province ſhall direct "and appoint," former Aſſemblies have for many Years paſt, paid Provincial Charges, and the publick Salaries out of that Provincial Money, and among others, their own ſmall Wages. Hence it happened, that the Wages being otherways paid, the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors found no *Neceſſity* of raiſing a Tax for that Purpoſe, and therefore have not done it, being no more obliged to do it without ſuch *Neceſſity*, than to tax for building Court-houſes when they have them already built, or to repair them when they need no Repairs; or to pay for Wolves Heads when none are killed.---As to the other Charge of not keeping the Borrowers in the Loan-Office ſtrictly up to their yearly Payments as the Law required, we beg Leave to ſay, that we cannot think this Houſe is ſtrictly accountable for all the Faults of their, any more than the Governor for the Faults of his, Predeceſſors; nor that every Forbearing to execute a Law is properly called diſpenſing with Law. If it were, the Executive Power in moſt Governments is greatly chargeable with the ſame Offence. For our Parts, whom the Governor is pleaſed to *load with this Charge*, we did in *May* laſt expreſly order the Truſtees to uſe the utmoſt of their Care and Diligence to collect the outſtanding Quota's, and, to quicken them, drew Orders on them neatly for the Amount; but as a ſevere Execution of that Law would in ſome Caſes have been extremely injurious, as the Evil had been almoſt imperceptibly growing, and gradually ſtole upon the Aſſemblies in a long Courſe of Years; and as a ſudden Sale of all delinquent Eſtates to recover their reſpective Quotas, would have been the Ruin of many; and no Depreciation of the Money or other conſiderable Inconvenience has follow'd the Forbearance, we conceive that former Truſtees and Aſſemblies, who gained nothing to themſelves by this Indulgence of the People, tho' not free from Blame, deſerve a leſs ſevere Cenſure than the Governor is diſpoſed to beſtow upon them. The Charge perhaps amounts to little more than this, that they did not exact from the People the Payments that by Law they ought to have exacted; which the Governor calls *diſpenſing with a Law:* They are not, however, chargeable with *Exacting Money from the People* which *by Law* they had *no Right to exact*, as we apprehend the Governor does, in the Fees for Marriage Licences, by which many Thouſand Pounds have been drawn from the Inhabitants of the Province. If this be not *diſpenſing with Law*, 'tis *making Law*, and we preſume the Governor *alone* has no more Right to do the one, than the Aſſembly *alone* the other.---The laſt of this String of Charges, "that we have taken "upon us to adminiſter the Affirmation to our Clerk, and ſeveral "of our Members not *Quakers*" is a *total Miſtake* in Point of Fact. As an Aſſembly we diſclaim any Right of adminiſtring either an Affirmation or an Oath; and have never adminiſtred an Oath or Affirmation to our Clerk, or any Member; but whenever an Oath or Affirmation is adminiſtred in the Houſe, it is done by a Juſtice of the Peace. And our Members are always qualified according to Law.

The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, "we have *often mentioned* what "we have done to promote the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms un"der General *Braddock*." We own that we have often mentioned this, but we have been forced to it by the Governor's aſſerting as often in his Meſſages, contrary to known Fact, that we *had done nothing, and would do nothing* of that Kind. But it ſeems *we take to ourſelves the Services of particular Men, in which*, the Governor ſays, *we had no Hand*; and adds, "that had we *in Time* opened "the proper Roads, raiſed Men, and provided Carriages, and ne"ceſſary Proviſions for the Troops, we might now have been in "peaceable Poſſeſſion of *Fort Duqueſne*." We beg Leave to aſk the Governor, Has the Body no Share in what is done by its Members? Has the Houſe no Hand in what is done by its Committees? Has it no Hand in what is done by Virtue of its own Reſolves and Orders? Did we not, many Weeks before the Troops arrived, vote *Five Thouſand Pounds* for purchaſing freſh Victuals, and other Neceſſaries for their Uſe? Did we not even borrow Money on our own Credit to purchaſe thoſe Proviſions when the Governor had rejected our Bill? Will the Governor deny this, when he himſelf once charged it upon us as a Crime? Were not the Proviſions actually purchaſed by our Committee, the full Quantity required by the Commiſſary, and carried by Land to *Virginia* at our Expence, even before they were wanted? Did the Army ever want Proviſions, till they had abandoned or deſtroy'd them? Are there not even

now

now some Scores of Tons of it, lying at *Fort Cumberland* and *Conegocheg*? Did the Governor ever mention the Opening of Roads to us before the 18th of *March*, tho' the Requisition was made to him by the Quarter Master General in *January*? Did we not in a few Days after send him up a Bill to provide for the Expence, which he refused? Did not the Governor proceed nevertheless to appoint Commissioners, and engage Labourers for opening the Road, whom we afterwards agreed to pay out of the Money we happened to have in our Power? Did the Work ever stop a Moment through any Default of ours? Was the Road ever intended for the March of the Troops to the *Obio*? Was it not merely to open a Communication with this Province, for the more convenient supplying them with Provisions when they should be arrived there? Did they wait in the least for this Road? Had they not as many Men as they wanted, and many from this Province? Were they not more numerous than the Enemy they went to oppose, even after the General had left near Half his Army 50 Miles behind him? Were not all the Carriages they demanded, being One Hundred and Fifty, engaged, equipt, and sent forward in a few Days after the Demand, and all at *Wills's Creek* many Days before the Army was ready to march? With what Face then, of Probability, can the Governor undertake to say, "That had we *in Time* opened the proper Roads, "raised Men, and provided Carriages, and necessary Provisions for "the Troops, we might now have been in peaceable Possession "of *Fort Duquesne*?"

The Governor is pleased to doubt our having such Letters as we mentioned; we are therefore, in our own Vindication, under a Necessity of quoting to him some Parts of them; and will shew him the Originals whenever he shall please to require it. The General's Secretary in his Letter of the Tenth of *May*, to one of our Members (who, in Pursuance of a Resolve of the House for the Service of the Army, waited on the General at *Frederic*, and there occasionally undertook the furnishing of Waggons, which he perform'd with the Assistance of some other Members of the Committee, and for that, and other Services to the Troops, receiv'd the Thanks of the House at his Return) says, "You have done us *great Service* in the "Execution of the Business you have kindly undertaken; and in- "deed without it, *I don't see how the Service could have been carried* "*on*, as the Expectations from *Maryland* have come to nothing." And again in his Letter of *May* the 14th, "The General orders "me to acquaint you that he is greatly obliged to you, for the "great Care and Readiness with which you have executed the Busi- "ness you undertook for him. At your Request he will with "Pleasure discharge the Servants that may have inlisted in the "Forces under his Command, or any others for whom you may "desire a Discharge; and desires that you would for that Purpose "send him their Names." And again in his Lettter of *May* the 20th, "I have only Time to thank you once more in the "Name of the General and every body concerned, for the Service "you have done; which has been conducted throughout with the "greatest Prudence and most generous Spirit for the Publick Ser- "vice." The General's own Letter, dated the Twenty-ninth of *May*, mentions and acknowledges the Provisions "*given by the* "*Pennsylvanian Assembly*" [tho' the Governor will allow us to have had "no Hand" in it] and says, "Your Regard for his Ma- "jesty's Service, and Assistance to the present Expedition deserve "my sincerest Thanks," &c.---Colonel *Dunbar* writes, in his Letter of *May* the 13th, concerning the Present of Refreshments, and Carriage Horses sent up for the Subalterns, "I am desired by "all the Gentlemen, whom *the Committee* have been so good as to "think of in so genteel a Manner, to return them their *hearty* "*Thanks*." And again on the Twenty-first of *May*, "Your kind "Present is now all arrived, and shall be equally divided To mor- "row between Sir *Peter Halket*'s Subalterns and mine, which I ap- "prehend will be agreeable to *the Committee*'s Intent. This I have "made known to the Officers of both Regiments, who unani- "mously desire me to return their generous Benefactors their most "*hearty Thanks*, to which be pleased to add mine, &c." and Sir *Peter Halket*, in his of the Twenty-third of *May*, says, "The Of- "ficers of my Regiment are most sensible of the Favours confer- "red on the Subalterns *by your Assembly*, who have made them so "well-timed and so handsome a Present. At their Request and "Desire I return *their Thanks*, and to the Acknowledgements of "the Officers, beg Leave to add mine, which you, I hope, will do "me the Favour for the whole to offer *to the Assembly*, and to as- "sure them that we shall on every Occasion do them the Justice "due for so seasonable and well-judged an Act of Generosity." There are more of the same Kind, but these may suffice to shew, that we had "some Hand in what was done," and that we did not, as the Governor supposes, deviate from the Truth, when in our just and necessary Vindication against his groundless, cruel, and repeated Charge, "that we had *refused* the proper, necessary and "timely Assistance to an Army sent to protect the Colonies," we alledged "that we had supply'd that Army plentifully with all they "ask'd of us, and more than all, and had Letters from the late "General and other principal Officers, acknowledging our Care, "and thanking us cordially for our Services."---If the General ever wrote differently of us to the King's Ministers, it must have been while he was under the first Impressions given him by the Governor to our Disadvantage, and before he knew us; and we think with the Governor, that if he had lived, he was too honest a Man not to have retracted those mistaken Accounts of us, and done us ample Justice.----

The Governor concludes with telling us, that "if our Minutes "be examined for 15 Years past, in them will be found more fri- "volous Controversies, unparalleled Abuses of Governors, and "more Undutifulness to the Crown, than in all the rest of his Ma- "jesty's Colonies put together." The Minutes are printed, and in many Hands, who may judge on examining them, whether any Abuses of Governors and Undutifulness to the Crown are to be found in them. *Controversies*, indeed, there are too many; but as our Assemblies are yearly changing, while our Proprietaries, during that Term, have remained the same, and have probably given their Governors the same Instructions, we must leave others to guess from what Root it is most likely that those Controversies should continually spring. As to *frivolous* Controversies, we never had so many of them as since our present Governor's Administration, and all raised by himself; and we may venture to say, that during that one Year, scarce yet expired, there have been more "unparal- "lel'd Abuses" of this People, and their Representatives in Assembly, than in all the Years put together, since the Settlement of the Province.

We are now to take our Leave of the Governor; and indeed, since he hopes no Good from us, nor we from him, 'tis Time we should be parted. If our Constituents disapprove our Conduct, a few Days will give them an Opportunity of changing us by a new Election; and could the Governor be as soon and as easily changed, *Pennsylvania* would, we apprehend, deserve much less the Character he gives it, of *an unfortunate Country*.

September 29, 1755. *Signed by Order of the House,*
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of the ASSEMBLY *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *at their last Sitting.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY,

May it please the GOVERNOR,

AS the House cannot now long continue together, their Year being near expired, they are desirous that if the Governor has any Business of Importance to lay before them, he would be pleased to let them have it soon under their Consideration; and particularly if any Application has been made to him by the Eastern Governments for a farther Supply of Provisions from this Province for the King's Forces now gone towards Crown-Point.

September 17, 1755. P. M. *Signed by Order of the House,*
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *by the Secretary.*

SIR,

"I am commanded by the Governor to inform the House, that "the Government of *Massachusetts-Bay* having ordered Two "Thousand Eight Hundred Men to be immediately raised in that "Province, in Addition to the Fifteen Hundred Men raised be- "fore for the Reduction of *Crown-Point*, on the Eighth Instant "the Council and Assembly there desired Lieutenant-Governor "*Phips* to request of this Government an immediate Supply of "Provisions for those Troops, which they desire may be sent to "*Albany*; and he Yesterday received a Letter from Governor "*Phips*, making the Request accordingly.

"The Governor has also been informed, that the Government "of Connecticut have raised Fifteen Hundred Men, and *Rhode-* "*Island* One Hundred and Fifty Men, in Addition to the Forces "sent by those Governments against *Crown-Point*, who will also "stand in Need of a Supply of Provisions. He therefore recom- "mends these Matters to your Consideration."

September 18, 1755, A. M.

Ordered, That *Nathaniel Grubb*, and *Joseph Armstrong*, wait upon the Governor with the following Message, *viz.*

May it please the GOVERNOR,

BY the Governor's verbal Message of this Morning we find he has received a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor *Phips*, requesting of this Government an immediate Supply of Provisions for the Troops raised in the Government of the *Massachusets Bay* for the Reduction of *Crown-Point*, and likewise that he has been informed that the Governments of *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* have also raised an additional Number of Forces for the same Purpose; as we propose to take these Matters under our immediate Consideration, we request the Governor would be pleased to lay the said Letter from Governor *Phips*, and what other Information he may have received relating to this Province's furnishing them with Provisions, before us, as has been usual on the like Occasions.

Signed, by Order of the House,
September 18, 1755. *A. M.* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

The Gentlemen appointed to wait upon the Governor with the Message of the House, return, and report, that they had delivered the same according to Order, and that the Governor was pleased to say, That he had Orders from the Secretary of State, not to lay before the House any Papers but such as he pleased; and that if the Speaker, or some of the Members, would come to him, he would shew them such Parts of the Letters and Papers he had received from the Eastward, as he should think his Majesty's Service required.

Ordered, That *Nathaniel Grubb*, *Peter Worral*, and *Joseph Armstrong*, wait upon the Governor, and acquaint him, That as the Governor, in Answer to the Message from the House this Morning, has been pleased to say, that he had Orders from the Secretary of State not to lay before the House any Papers but such as he pleased; the House request the Governor would therefore be pleased to favour them with a Sight of the said Orders.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN Answer to your Message of Yesterday Morning, I informed you by your Messengers that I had Directions from the Secretary of State not to lay Letters before you, Messages from me being, in his Judgment, a sufficient Foundation for you to proceed upon; and I informed you by the same Messengers that, if your Speaker, or a few of your Members, would attend me, I would communicate to them, for the Satisfaction of the House, such Parts of the Information I had received from the Eastward as his Majesty's Service required; and in the Evening you requested me to lay before you the Secretary of State's Order to me upon that Head; this I think it improper for me to do, as such Orders are intended for my own Government, and for which I am accountable to those from whom I received them.

Philadelphia, *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*
Sept. 19, 1755.

September 29, 1755. P. M.

The Message from the Governor concerning the Application of the Eastern Governments for Provisions, being again read and considered,

Resolved, *N. C. D.* That when Application is made to this House by the Governor, for something to be done at the Request of another Government, the Letters and Papers that are to be the Foundation of our Proceedings on such Application, ought to be, as they have been by all preceding Governors, laid before the House for their Consideration.

Resolved, *N. C. D.* That a Sight afforded to the Speaker, or a few of the Members, of Papers remaining in the Governor's Hands, cannot be so satisfactory to the rest of the House, nor even to the Speaker, and such Members, as if those Papers were laid before the House, where they might receive several distinct Readings, and be subject to repeated Inspection and Discussion till they were thoroughly understood; and all Danger of Mistakes and Misconceptions, through Defect of Attention or of Memory, in one or a few Persons, effectually prevented.

Resolved, *N. C. D.* That great Inaccuracies and want of Exactness have been frequently observed by the House, in the Governor's Manner of stating Matters, laid before them in his Messages; and therefore they cannot think such Messages, without the Papers therein referred to, are a sufficient Foundation for the House to proceed upon, in an Affair of Moment, or that it would be prudent or safe so to do, either for themselves or their Constituents.

Resolved, *N. C. D.* That tho' the Governor may possibly have obtained Orders not to lay the Secretary of State's Letters in some Cases before the House, they humbly conceive and hope that Letters from the neighbouring Governments, in such Cases as the present, cannot be included in those Orders.

Resolved, *N. C. D.* That when an immediate Assistance to neighbouring Colonies is required of us; to interrupt or prevent our Deliberations, by refusing us a Sight of the Request, is a Proceeding extreamly improper and unseasonable.

But a Member of this House producing a Letter to himself from the Honourable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; a Person of great Distinction and Weight in the Government of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and a Member of the Council of that Province, mentioning the Application to this Government for Provisions, and the Necessity of an immediate Supply: And it appearing by the Resolution of the Council of War, held at the Carrying-Place, on the 24th past (an Abstract of which is communicated to the Speaker by the Honourable *Thomas Pownal*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the *Jerseys*) that the Army will be in want of Blankets and other Cloathing, suitable to the approaching Season; and this House being willing to afford what Assistance may be in their Power, under their present unhappy Circumstances of an exhausted Treasury, and a total Refusal by the Governor of their Bills for raising Money,

Resolved, That a voluntary Subscription of any Sum or Sums, not exceeding *Ten Thousand Pounds*, which shall be paid by any Persons into the Hands of *Isaac Norris*, *Evan Morgan*, *Joseph Fox*, *John Mifflin*, *Reese Meredith*, and *Samuel Smith*, of the City of *Philadelphia* Gentlemen, within two Weeks after this Date, towards the Furnishing of Provisions, and Blankets or other warm Cloathing to the Troops now at or near Crown Point, on the Frontiers of *New York*, will be of Service to the Crown, and acceptable to the Publick, and the Subscribers ought to be thankfully reimbursed (with Interest) by future Assemblies, to whom it is accordingly by this House earnestly recommended.

A true Extract from the Minutes,
W. FRANKLIN, *Clerk of Assembly.*

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 2.

Since our last Captain Rankin arrived here from Bourdeaux, who informs us, that on his Passage, off of Cape Ortugal, he met with a Fleet of 16 Sail of English Line of Battle Ships, and two Frigates, under the Command of the Admirals Hawke and West; but where they were bound he could not inform himself.

Yesterday the Forces, under the Command of Colonel Dunbar, marched for New-York.

We hear that 500 new small Arms, with proportionable Ammunition, have lately been imported by the Committee of Assembly, and sent up to the Frontiers for the Defence of the Inhabitants.

Last Night, about Nine a Clock, a Fire broke out in the Stores of Mr. William Hodge Baker in Walnut street, which burnt so violently, that notwithstanding there was no Wind, and the Inhabitants shewed an Activity peculiar to them on such unhappy Occasions, it consumed all above the second Floor of the Stores, destroyed the Roof of his Dwelling-house, and was with great Difficulty prevented from catching the Houses on each Side of them. The Houses on the other Side of the Street were likewise in Danger. The Seamen distinguished themselves in an extraordinary Manner on this Occasion.

Yesterday being the Anniversary Election throughout this Province for Representatives, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. the following Gentlemen were chosen.

For Philadelphia County, *Representatives*, Isaac Norris, Joseph Trotter, James Pemberton, Joseph Stretch, Joseph Fox, Joshua Morris, Richard Pearn, John Hughes. *Sheriffs*, James Coultas, Hugh Roberts. *Coroners*, Thomas Boude, John Biddle. *Commissioner*, Philip Syng. *Assessors*, Morris Morris, Peter Pennebaker, Derrick Keyser, Isaac Jones (North-Wales) Daniel Williams, Robert Thomas.

This Day comes on the Election for Burgesses, &c. for this City.

[The List of the Election for the other Counties is not come to hand]

*** We are once more under a Necessity of postponing the News till next Week, being obliged to publish these Proceedings between the Governor and Assembly; which we hope our Readers will be kind enough again to excuse.

Just published (*Price* Nine-pence.)

UNANIMITY and PUBLIC SPIRIT;

A SERMON, *preached at* Carlisle, *and some other Episcopal Churches, in the Counties of* York *and* Cumberland, *soon after General* Braddock's *Defeat; published by particular Request.*

By the Reverend Mr. THOMAS BARTON, *Missionary to the said Churches.*

To which is prefixed, A LETTER *from the Reverend Mr.* SMITH, *Provost of the College of* Philadelphia, *concerning the Office and Duties of a Protestant Ministry, especially in Times of public Calamity and Danger.*

To be sold at the *New-Printing-Office* in *Philadelphia*; by *W. Dunlap* in *Lancaster*; and by the *Author* in *York County*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Hopewell, Isaac Martin from Virginia.
Ship Samuel and Molly, Nathaniel Morrell from Barbados.
Sloop Charming Betsey, Jacob Lund from Rh. Island.
Ship Susanna, Solomon Mackey from Bay of Honduras.
Schooner Benjamin, John Hodges from Barbados.
Ship Delahanty, George Rankin from Bourdeaux.
Snow Moore, William Moore from N. Castle on Delaware.
Brig Minerva, William Morrell from Newfoundland.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Susanna, Solomon Mackey for London.
Brig Jenny, Alexander Magee for Cork.
Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Daggett for Boston.
Brig Thistle, John Murray for Providence.
Ship Alexander, John Ford for So. Carolina.

CLEARED.

Snow Rebecca, James Lowther to Cork.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Smith to Newfoundland.
Sloop Allethee, Joseph Laborn to Bermuda.
----Elizabeth, Edmund Morton to Boston.
Ship Samuel and Molly, Nathaniel Morrell to Barbados.
Snow Prince George, Benjamin Pines to Surrinam.
Sloop Charming Peggy, Benjamin Bassett to Providence.
----Dragon, Solomon Dill to Montserrat.
----Mary, Daniel Lushar to Jamaica.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, *in* Market-street. (*Price Six-pence.*)

THE *Qualifications*, *Characters* and *Duties* of a good Minister of JESUS CHRIST, considered. A SERMON, preached at the ORDINATION of the Rev. Mr. JOHN GANO, Anno Domini 1754. *By* ISAAC EATON, *Minister of the* Baptist *Church*, *in* Hopewell, New-Jersey.

ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Notice is hereby given, to the Adventurers in the Academy Lottery, that those who have been fortunate in the first Class, may receive their Prizes of the respective Managers who signed the Billets, on Demand; and those who purpose to adventure in the *Second Class*, must produce their Billets of the *First*, and exchange them for others of the same Numbers in the *Second*, before the 16th Day of *October* next, paying two Pieces of Eight for each Billet, according to the Scheme; otherwise they will be excluded.----The Second Class will be drawn punctually on the 28th of *October*.

There are still remaining in this Lottery, the following Prizes, *viz.* *One* Prize of Fifteen Hundred Pieces of Eight; *Three* Prizes of One Thousand Pieces of Eight each; *Five* Prizes of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight each; *Six* Prizes of Five Hundred Pieces of Eight each; *Eight* Prizes of Four Hundred Pieces of Eight each; *Fifteen* Prizes of Two Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight each; *Eighteen* Prizes of One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight each; *Twenty-seven* Prizes of One Hundred Pieces of Eight each; *Twenty-six* Prizes of Eighty Pieces of Eight each; *Forty* Prizes of Sixty Pieces of Eight each; *Thirty-six* Prizes of Fifty Pieces of Eight each; *Eighty-seven* Prizes of Forty Pieces of Eight each; *Twenty-two* Prizes of Thirty Pieces of Eight each; *One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-eight* Prizes of Twenty Pieces of Eight each; *Twenty-two* Prizes of Fifteen Pieces of Eight each; *One Hundred and Ninety-eight* Prizes of Ten Pieces of Eight each; *Three Hundred* Prizes of Six Pieces of Eight each; *One Thousand* Prizes of Four Pieces of Eight each; and *Seven Hundred and Fifty* Prizes of Three Pieces of Eight each.

And since the Drawing of the First Class, the Lottery is become *Three Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty* Pieces of Eight RICHER than it was before.

RUN away on the 17th of last month, from John Atkinson, of Mount-holly, Burlington county, New-Jersey, A Negro man, named Sandy, about twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, is a New Negro, but speaks pretty good English: Had on when he went away, A good felt hat, brownish homespun cloth coat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, old yarn stockings and good shoes; and took with him a pair of check trowsers, and brown fustian breeches. Said Negro belonged to Peter Bard, and company, at Mountholly iron-works. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, so as he may be had again, or brings him to the said John Atkinson, in Mount-holly, or Peter Bard, in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by §

JOHN ATKINSON.

CAme to the plantation of Abraham Philips, in Whitpain, about the middle of last May, A small bay mare, branded with something like a swivel stirrup. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying the charges, may have her again. †

ABRAHAM PHILIPS.

For BRISTOL, directly,

The SHIP ANN,
GEORGE FORTIN,
Master;

Having good Accommodations for Passengers, and two Thirds of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to William Fisher, or the Master on board said Vessel, at Warner's Wharff. ⏢

Philadelphia, September 25, 1755.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Red-Lyon, in New-Castle hundred and county, on Delaware, An Irish servant man, named James Jones, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, has a thin oval face, fair hair, very talkative, about 20 years of age, pitted a little with the small pox: Took and had on when he went away, A fine half worn large hat, with silk broad cocks, about Forty Shillings price, blue ratteen fly coat, linen jacket, with a false breast, buckskin breeches, thread stockings, half-worn shoes, with steel buckles, and a flag handkerchief. He has very large feet, with lumps on the joints of his toes; he had a little money with him: Took with him a little set black horse, with a switch tail, and a trotter, also an old saddle, much broken, with two fine shirts. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and if man and horse Three Pounds, paid by Patrick Flynn, living near the Red-Lyon as aforesaid, or Patrick Flynn, living with Mr. John Inglis, Merchant, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia. §

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry said servant off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLY commences on Thursday, the Ninth of this instant October. ⏢

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Way, late of the Borough of Wilmington merchant deceased, that they are required to make up their accounts with David Ferris, of the said Borough of Wilmington, executor to said estate, against the tenth day of this instant October, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. ⊕

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a servant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white shirt, white short trowsers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG. §

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

For Charles-Town, South-Carolina,

The Ship
ALEXANDER,
JOHN FORD
Commander:

Now lying at Plumsted's wharff Will sail about the tenth of October, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Joseph Marks, in Walnut-street, or said Commander on board.

Williamtown, Chester County, September 21, 1755.

WHereas Patrick M'Quead, son of John M'Quead, living in the county of Antrim, in the parish of Derrylichin, in Ireland, came to some part of America about twelve years ago from England; if the said Patrick be alive, he is desired to send a letter, directed to the care of Mr. Nathaniel Grubb in Chester county, to be left at the Printers hereof, and the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by ARTHUR M'QUEAD. ✲

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, a convict servant man, named John Clark, alias Cotton, an Englishman, a lusty tall fellow, about 6 feet high, and about 22 years of age, of a yellow complexion, and marked with the small pox: Had on when he went away, a darkish coloured wig, and old hat, an old whitish coat, of tweeled linen, ozenbrigs shirt, old leather breeches, with flat metal buttons, old thread stockings, and old shoes. The said servant rode away a small chestnut sorrel coloured horse, with white feet, and a star in his forehead; he took also an old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward for the man, and Twenty for the horse, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE MIDDLETON. ⊕

STraved or stolen, on the fourteenth day of June last, from the subscriber, a white horse, much marked with brown flee bitten spots, branded on the near shoulder DC, and had under one eye a small brown spot, about the breadth of a man's finger, and had on when he went away a small tinkling bell, with T. Calvert engraved on it, and had on his back a small lump about the hind part of the saddle, shod before, and can both pace and trot. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or gives notice to Thomas Calvert, living in East Pensborough, Cumberland county, near John Harris's Ferry, shall have Twenty Shillings for the horse, and Twenty for the thief, if secured, with reasonable charges, paid by me THOMAS CALVERT. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is taught at the house where Mr. Dawson formerly taught in Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, True spelling and reading of English, Writing, Arithmetick, Algebra, the Elements of Euclid, together with several other branches of the Mathematicks, and the Latin and Greek Tongues. Also there is an Evening School to be opened at the same place on the sixth of this instant October, where due attendance shall be given by me

§ ROBERT KENNEDY.

Notice is hereby given, that

JOHN HICKEY,

In Second street, near Chestnut-street, Linen-stamper, Dyer, and Scowerer, continues to carry on the said businesses as follows, viz.

SCours and dyes leather breeches at 2s. each, and skins at 1s. 6d. scours coats at 3s. or 2s. 6d. each, and dyes a good blue on linen or woollen yarn at the most reasonable prices, stamps blue and white linen in a manner equal to any imported, and dyes and presses all manner of cloth colours. And as said Hickey has in a great measure disobliged several of his customers, he hopes by his future conduct to make sufficient amends, and by industrious actions to establish again that character, the loss of which he so much regrets. JOHN HICKEY. §

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Richard Budden, from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his store, at the sign of the Beaver, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,

MENS and womens velvet, cambricks, 6 qr. coffaes, border'd kenting handkerchiefs, long lawns, chints and calicoes, broadcloths, ozenbrigs, dowlas, Irish linens, buckram, a good assortment of silk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, Scots linen handkerchiefs, black china taffety, persian ditto, halfthicks, kerseys, spotted rugs, striped duffils, beaver coating, red, green and drab colour'd naps, blue duffils, red and embossed flannel, a good assortment of pins and needles, shaloons, tammies, durants, a variety of cutlary, sleeve buttons, knee buckles, awl blades, shoe tacks, silver watches, gunpowder, lead, shot, womens scarlet and cloth colour'd short cloaks, mens and womens worsted hose, colour'd and white shammy gloves, mens buff ditto, gartering, bobbing, tapes, nonsopretty, Scots thread, edging, gauze lace, a neat assortment of necklace beads, ivory combs, muffatees, hard metal coat and vest buttons, jet coat, vest and sleeve buttons, silk, cotton and worsted caps, cotton laces, sun dials, sattin, figured paduasoy and taffety ribbons, dark ground cottons, black blue and green calimancoes, horsewhips, half yard black and blush persians, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Ritche, from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Opposite the Courthouse,

GReen, blue, crimson and drab colour'd hair plush, green, blue and dark colour'd orris and mohair fringe, green and blue broadcloth, girth, straining and twist web, swivel, plain, bent and womens stirrups, tuft nails, staple and loop'd ditto, white sets, colt and rippon snaffle bitts, Rhode-Island, half cannon and crooked Pelham curb bitts, cressing irons, 2d. 3d. and 4d. clout nails, large and middle tacks, tinn'd curry combs, and horse brushes, silk whip lashes, steel spurs, saddlers hammers, garnish nails. Gun locks, stock locks, chest ditto, cupboard ditto, brass knob bow spring latchets, brass and iron desk locks, brass and iron book case ditto, brass desk hinges, rule joint table hinges, variety of brass handles and escutcheons, desk setts, bread and narrow chissels and gouges, carpenters iron squares, augers, broad axes, joiners hatchets, carpenters adzes, flat, half round and three square files, White's and Smith's steel plate hand and tenant saws, sash pullies and lines, English glue, black and splinter padlocks, brass knob fire shovels and tongs, plain and flower'd silver'd coffin handles, flat and round screws, 2, 3, and 4d. forigs, trunk nails, hob ditto, tenter hooks, plane-irons, carpenters and coopers jointer-irons, iron horse traces, bricklayers and plaisterers trowels.

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

In High-street, commonly call'd Market street, a little below the Jersey-market, a green lamp before the door,

CONTINUES to sell choice old Madeira wine by the quarter cask, gallon and quart, old Jamaica spirit, French brandy, and Lisbon wine, by the gallon and quart, white wine, canary or sack, and claret, by the bottle. Where gentlemen, masters of vessels, &c. may have it bottled off for sea; also for country taverns, and funerals, any quantity of each above a pint. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Just imported, and to be sold cheap by

ALEXANDER LUNAN,

On Hamilton's Wharff,

BOHEA tea by the chest or dozen, coffee and Jamaica rum, Florence oil by the chest, and rota tent or tent-wine by the dozen, Scots snuff, a variety of printed linens, and English made saddles; and several compleat tea services of gilt and penciled china. Also a few of the newest books, amongst which are Dr. Blackwell's court of Augustus, his life of Homer, and mythology of the Antients; General Gordon's life of Peter the Great, and Douglas's history of the late rebellion. Tbcgm.

Imported from London, in the Myrtilla, Capt. Richard Budden, and to be sold by

JOSEPH OGDEN,

In Chestnut-street, near Second-street, the following goods, by wholesale or retail,

NAPT coatings, bearskins, flannel, scarlet serge, womens cloth short cloaks, saggathy, buckram, ozenbrigs, Irish linen, cambricks, calicoes, calimancoes, mens worsted stockings, muffatees, hair grazets, scarlet and letter'd gartering, nonsopretties, tapes, bobbin, Scots threads, colour'd threads, cloth colour'd sewing silk, light colour'd ditto, horsewhips, Scots linen handkerchiefs, border'd bandanoes, roset handkerchiefs, taffeties, womens colour'd lamb gloves and mitts, sattin kid ditto, 3 yard silk laces, paduasoy ribbon, firrets, worsted bindings, shoe galoon, silver watches, watch seals and strings, ditto keys, pins and needles, ivory combs, childrens morocco shoes and pumps, womens damask shoes, goloshes and clogs, writing paper, womens necklaces, of divers sorts, temple spectacles, leather ditto, stone and brass sleeve buttons, shoe buckles, womens scissars, cuttoe knives, penknives, bend leather soals, Kirby's fish-hooks, white metal coat and waistcoat buttons, razors, shoemakers pincers and nippers, pewter, china and glass ware, and sundry other goods. ¶

Just imported by the last ships from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES MEREDITH,

At his store, the corner of Front and Chestnut street.

Broadcloths, bearskins, striped duffils, rose blankets, flannels, striped linseys, ratteens, halfthicks, ozenbrigs, Irish linens, dowlas, brown bessens, tandem-hollands, bedticks, diapers, buckrams, princes linen, long lawns, silesias, pistol lawns, Russia and check linens, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, muslin, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, silk cords, calimancoes, India damask taffeties, bandanoes threads, tapes, bobbins, ribbons, firrets, cap lace, sewing silks, pins, needles nutmegs, cinamon, mace, knives, combs, snuff boxes, necklaces, horsewhips, buckles, sleeve buttons, white metal coat and vest ditto, mens, womens and childrens stockings, silk caps, looking glasses, worsted bindings, gartering, silk and hair buttons and twist, gloves, mittens, writing paper, sealing wax, inkpowder, nests of trunks, shaloons, durants, ivory handled knives and forks, powder blue, chints, calicoes, Weston's snuff, setts of wiews, roset and lutestring handkerchiefs. ‡

WILLIAM GRANT,

At his house in Water-street, three doors above Chestnut-street corner, has imported by the Captains Budden and Ritchie from London,

A VARIETY of India and European goods, which, with others on hand, proper for the season, he will sell cheap for ready money or short credit; and requests those who are indebted to him above a twelvemonth, to make immediate payment. Tbc.

Just imported from London, in the ship Beulah, Capt. John Ritchie, and to be sold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At the house of Joseph Turner, Esq; in Front-street, for ready money or short credit, the following goods, viz.

GReen, blue and cloth colour'd napt coatings, striped duffils, Colchester bays, bearskins, forest cloths, kerseys and plains, red, blue and green halfthicks, red and white flannels, a variety of cloths, rattinets, shaloons, worsted sattins, yd. wd. florettas, ditto starrets, tammies, white and cloth colour'd calimancoes, superfine durants, camblets, worsted damasks, fine and coarse ozenbrigs, yd. wd. and 7-8ths checks, cotton hollands, dyed pillows, white jeans, white and cloth colour'd fustians, cotton counterpanes, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bedticks, fine and coarse white and brown buckrams, coarse and fine silesias, ditto pistol lawns, German whited long lawns, holland ditto, clouting diapers, suits of damask tablecloths and napkins, Scots holland, Scots handkerchiefs, striped ginghams, cherriderries, curdled russia, Turkey handkerchiefs, Scots thread, galoons and ferrits, colour'd threads, nonsopretties blue and red, linen handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns, very fine yd. wd. and 6 qr. muslins, a variety of handsome purple and blue and white calicoes, red and white cotton chints patterns for beds, blue and white ditto, lungee romal handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoe ditto, china taffeties, striped persians, one suit of black paduasoy, one ditto of Grandeton's tissue, crimson and black velvets, grazets of changeable colours, black bombazeens, black Turkey handkerchiefs, mens black and youths worsted hose, corded poplins, light and colour'd baladine sewing silk, fine white sadlers ditto, black and white paduasoy ribbons, an assortment of brocaded damask and worsted shoes, cotton romals mixt with red, ditto all blue, striped cotton and silk laces, gartering of all sorts, boys and mens worsted stockings, ditto white ditto, double and single worsted caps, crimson, blue and green harrateens, blue and green bed lace, fans, bags of buttons, silk and hair, shirt buttons, womens black gloves and mittens, shammy ditto, filletting bobbins, holland tapes, pins and needles sorted, fine and coarse dandriff ivory combs, horn ditto, a variety of history books, Dyche's English dictionaries, fine whalebone jockey whips, with shagreen handles, very neat switch whips, whalebone Newmarket switch whips, with best wire buttons, leather soles, coat and vest Philadelphia pattern brass buttons, table knives and forks, cuttoe ditto, butchers split handle ditto, penknives, goose and pidgeon shot, white and red lead, best Weston's snuff, stock locks, plate bolts, F and FF gunpowder, best London steel, A C, No. 3. curious paintings on glass, with many other goods too tedious to mention.

STOLEN from Robert Russell, of Chester, on the ninth of this instant September at night, a brass kettle, which will hold 21 gallons; it is supposed to be taken by a Dutch tinker. If offered to sale, it is desired to be stopt; and whoever secures the thief and kettle, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT RUSSELL. ⊕

Just imported in the ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden, from London, and the last ships from Bristol, and to be sold at the lowest prices, for ready money or short credit, by

WILLIAM FREEMAN,

At his store, late Mr. Currie's, the next door but one to Capt. Philips's, in Water-street, the following goods, viz.

THree-penny, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, anvils, beck-irons, vizes, hand hammers, frying-pans, and stew-pans shoemakers hammers, shoe pincers and nippers, floats and rasps, Silk's best awl-blades, common ditto, tacks, peg awls, awl hafts, fizesticks, shoulder sticks, and bone keys, mill-saws, cross-cut, tenant saws and peg tooth ditto, common, best and White's best handsaws, coopers axes, adzes, howels, drawing-knives and spoke-sheaves, London and country trowels, round point plaistering ditto, and lath hammers, broad axes, felling axes, adzes and hatchets, common tooth and moulding plain irons, long short and large firmers, mortice, paring, scribing, and socket chissels and gouges, augers from half an inch to an inch and half, iron and brass candlesticks, steel snuffers, fireshovels and tongs, marking-irons, box-irons, coffee mills, H, HL and chest hinges, thumb latches, spring latches and table catches, locks of all sorts, fusees, fowling-pieces, gun hammers and screws, table knives and forks, cuttoes, scissars, razors and sharp shear, bench screw vizes, cabinet furniture, desk setts and hinges, screw knobs, snipe bill and curtain rings, an assortment of sadlery, iron wire, files and smooths, a large assortment of coat, jacket and sleeve buttons in metal, gilt, pearl, plated, glass and horn, steel and plated buckles, plated spurs, horn combs, watch keys, chains and seals, in metal, steel and silver, stay hooks, and hooks and eyes, silver, steel and brass thimbles, fine pearl, paste and jett necklaces, buckles and buttons set in silver. Also an assortment of Bristol shaloons, yard wide stuffs and damasks, faggathies, duroys, jeans, fustians and demities; a variety of ribbons, plain and figured, coloured and stitching threads, laces, tapes, gartering, binding and filleting, and an assortment of felt hats; with a variety of toys besides what are mentioned, too tedious to insert here.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1755.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his store, in the house where the late Thomas Lawrence, Esq; lived in Water-street, very reasonable,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.

N. B. All those still indebted to the late company of Levy and Franks, are, for the last time, desired to come and pay off their respective debts within two months from the date hereof, or they may certainly depend on being sued without further notice: And those who have any Demands are desired to bring them in. Tbc.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be sold cheap, for ready money, or short credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET *and* Company,

At their store in Water-street, near the Tun-tavern.

A NEAT assortment of European goods, suitable for the season; with Mr. Jeffery's new map of England, giving an exact account of the roads, distances between the cities, towns and villages; sundry fine watches; and the works of the reverend Mr. JOHN FLAVELL. Tbc.

Imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold by

ANDREW ELLIOT,

At his store, in Water-street,

BRoadcloths, bearskins, nape, kerseys and halfthicks, rugs, blankets, striped duffils and fearnothings, red and white, scarlet and striped flannels, white and spotted swanskins, embossed serges, mens, womens, boys and girls worsted stockings, calicoes, chints, printed linens and cottons, 7 eights and yard white linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, womens cloth colour'd short cloaks and quilted petticoats, tammies, durants, double and single damasks, cross barred figured stuffs, shaloons and camblets, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, silk and worsted caps, cotton counterpains, Highlanders and Henry's cards, writing paper, garters, laces, pins, thread, sewing silk and ribbons, a large assortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

ON Monday, October the Sixth, is intended to begin an EVENING SCHOOL, at the Sign of the HAND and PEN, in Second-street; where will be taught, Writing, Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal, Merchant Accounts, Navigation, Mensuration, and Gauging, &c. by

WILLIAM DAWSON.

N. B. Said DAWSON has a large CELLAR to let, under his School-room.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

October 9, 1755. NUMB. 1398.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, *September* 22.

Camp at Lake George, *September* 9, 1755.

To the GOVERNORS *of the ſeveral Colonies who raiſed the Troops on the preſent Expedition.*

SUNDAY Evening, the 7th Inſtant, I received Intelligence from ſome Indian Scouts I ſent out, that they had diſcovered three large Roads about the South Bay, and were confident a very conſiderable Number of the Enemy were marched or on their March towards our Encampment at the Carrying-Place, where were poſted about 250 of the New-Hampſhire Troops, and five Companies of the New-York Regiment.---I got one Adams, a Waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely conſented to ride Expreſs with my Orders to Col. Blanchard of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, commanding Officer there. I acquainted him with my Intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the Troops there within the Works thrown up.---About Half an Hour, or near an Hour after this, I got two Indians and two Soldiers, to go on Foot with another Letter to the ſame Purpoſe.

About Twelve a Clock that Night, the Indians and Soldiers returned, with a Waggoner who had ſtole from the Camp, with about eight others, their Waggons and Horſes, without Orders. This Waggoner ſays, they heard and ſaw the Enemy about four Miles from this Side the Carrying-Place.---They heard a Gun fire, and a Man call upon Heaven for Mercy, which he judged to be Adams.---The next Morning I called a Council of War, who gave it as their Opinion, and in which the Indians were extremely urgent, that 1000 Men ſhould be detached, and a Number of their People would go with them, in order to catch the Enemy in their Retreat from the other Camp, either as Victors, or defeated in their Deſign.---The 1000 Men were detached under the Command of Col. Williams, of one of the Boſton Regiments, with upwards of 200 Indians.---They marched between 8 and 9 a Clock.---In about an Hour and a Half afterwards we heard a heavy firing, and all the Marks of a warm Engagement, which we judged was about three or four Miles from us: We beat to Arms, and got our Men all in Readineſs.---The Fire approached nearer, upon which I judged our People were retreating, and detached Lieut. Col. Cole, with about 300 Men to cover their Retreat.---About Ten a Clock ſome of our Men in the Rear, and ſome Indians of the ſaid Party, came running into the Camp, and acquainted us that our Men were retreating, that the Enemy were too ſtrong for them: The whole Party that eſcaped returned to us in large Bodies.

As we had thrown up a Breaſt Work of Trees round our Encampment, and planted ſome Field-Pieces to defend the ſame, we immediately hawled ſome heavy Cannon up there to ſtrengthen our Front, took Poſſeſſion of ſome Eminences on our left Flank, and got one Field-Piece there in a very advantageous Situation; the Breaſt-Work was manned throughout by our People, and the beſt Diſpoſition made through our whole Encampment, which Time and Circumſtances would permit.---About Half an Hour after Eleven the Enemy appeared in Sight, and marched along the Road in very regular Order directly upon our Center: They made a ſmall Halt about 150 Yards from our Breaſt-Work, when the Regular Troops (whom we judged to be ſuch by their bright and fix'd Bayonets) made the grand and center Attack; the Canadians and Indians ſquatted and diſperſed on our Flanks.---The Enemy's Fire we received firſt from their Regulars in Platoons, but it did no great Execution, being at too great a Diſtance, and our Men defended by the Breaſt-Work.---Our Artillery then began to play on them, and was ſerved under the Direction of Capt. Eyre during the whole Engagemet, in a Manner very advantageous to his Character, and thoſe concerned in the Management of it.---The Engagement now became general on both Sides.---The French Regulars kept their Ground and Order for ſome Time, with great Reſolution and good Conduct, but the warm and conſtant Fire from our Artillery and Troops put them into Diſorder, their Fire became more ſcattered and unequal, and the Enemy's Fire on our Left grew very faint: They moved then to the Right of our Encampment, and attacked Col. Ruggles, Col. Williams, and Col. Titcomb's Regiments, where they maintained a very warm Fire for near an Hour, ſtill keeping up their Fire in the other Parts of our Line, tho' not very ſtrong; the three Regiments on the Right ſupported the Attack very reſolutely, and kept a conſtant and ſtrong Fire upon the Enemy; this Attack failing, and the Artillery ſtill playing along the Line, we found their Fire very weak, with conſiderable Intervals: This was about Four a Clock, when our Men and the Indians jumped over the Breaſt-Work, purſued the Enemy, ſlaughtered Numbers and took ſeveral Priſoners, amongſt whom was the Baron de Dieſkau, the French General of all the regular Forces lately arrived from Europe; who was brought to my Tent about Six o'Clock, juſt as a Wound I had received was dreſſed. The whole Engagement and Purſuit ended about Seven o'Clock.

I don't know whether I can get the Returns of the Slain and Wounded on our Side to tranſmit herewith; but more of that by and by.

The greateſt Loſs we have ſuſtained, was in the Party commanded by Col. Williams, in the Morning; who was attacked, and the Men gave Way, before Colonel Whiting, who brought up the Rear, could come to his Aſſiſtance: The Enemy, who were more numerous, endeavoured to ſurround them; upon which the Officers found they had no Way to ſave the Troops, but by retreating, which they did as faſt as they could. In this Engagement we ſuffered our greateſt Loſs; Col. Williams, Major Aſhley, Capt. Ingerſol, and Capt. Puter, of the ſame Regiment. Capt. Ferral, Brother in Law to the General, who commanded a Party of Indians. Capt. Stoddert, Capt. M'Gin, and Capt. Stephens, all Indian Officers; and, the Indians ſay, near 40 of their People, who fought like Lions, were all ſlain: Old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fear is killed. We have abundant Reaſon to think we killed a great Number of the Enemy; amongſt whom is Monſieur St. Piere, who commanded all the Indians: The exact Number on either Side, I cannot obtain, for tho' I ſent a Party to bury our Dead this Afternoon, it being a running ſcattered Engagement, we can neither find all our Dead, nor give an exact Account. As faſt as theſe Troops joined us, they formed with the reſt in the main Battle of the Day; ſo that the Killed and Wounded in both Engagements, Officers excepted, muſt ſtand upon the ſame Return.---

About Eight o'Clock laſt Night a Party of 120 of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, and 90 of the New-York Regiment, who were detached to our Aſſiſtance under the Command of Capt. M'Ginnes, from the Camp at the Carrying Place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a Party of Indians and Canadians, at the Place where Col. Williams was attacked in the Morning; their Engagement began between Four and Five o'Clock; this Party, who our People ſay were between 3 and 400, had fled from the Engagement here, and gone to ſcalp our People killed in the Morning. Our brave Men fought them for near two Hours, and made a conſiderable Slaughter amongſt them: Of this brave Party two were killed, and eleven wounded, and five miſſing. Capt. M'Ginnes, who behaved with the utmoſt Calmneſs and Reſolution, was brought on a Horſe here, and I fear his Wounds will prove mortal. Enſign Falſam of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, wounded through the Shoulder.

I have this Morning called a Council of War, a Copy of the Minutes of which I ſend you herewith.

Monſieur Le Baron de Dieſkau, the French General, is badly wounded in the Leg, and through both his Hips, and the Surgeon very much fears his Life. He is an elderly Gentleman, an experienced Officer, and a Man of high Conſideration in France. From his Papers I find he brought under his Command to Canada, in the Men of War lately arrived at Quebec, 3171 regular Troops, who were partly in Garriſon at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticonderogo, and other advantageous Paſſes between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him Yeſterday Morning, 200 Grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different Nations. His Aid-de Camp ſays (they being ſeparately aſked) their whole Force was about 2000.----Several of the Priſoners ſay about 2300.----The Baron ſays, his Major-General was killed, and his Aid-de-Camp ſays, the greater Part of their chief Officers alſo: He thinks by the Morning and Afternoon Actions, they have loſt near 1000 Men, but I can get no regular Accounts. Moſt of our People think from 5 to 600. We have about 30 Priſoners, moſt of them badly wounded; the Indians have ſcalp'd of their Dead already near 70, and were employ'd after the Battle laſt Night, and all this Afternoon in bringing in Scalps, and great Numbers of French and Indians yet left unſcalped: They carried off Numbers of their Dead, and ſecreted them. Our Men have ſuffered ſo much Fatigue for 3 Days paſt, and conſtantly ſtanding upon their Arms by Day; half the whole upon Guard every Night, and the reſt lay down armed and accoutred, that both Officers and Men, are almoſt wore out. The Enemy may rally, and we judge they have conſiderable Reinforcements near at Hand; ſo that I think it neceſſary we be upon our Guard, and be watchful to maintain the Advantages we have gained: For theſe Reaſons, I don't think it either prudent or ſafe to be ſending out Parties in ſearch of the Dead.

I do not hear of any Officers killed at our Camp, but Col. Titcomb, and none wounded but myſelf and Maj. Nicholls of Col. Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain Returns of our Dead and Wounded; but from the beſt Accounts I can obtain, we have loſt about 130, who are killed, about 60 wounded, and ſeveral miſſing from the Morning and Afternoon's Engagement.

I think we may expect very ſhortly, another and more formidable Attack; and that the Enemy will then come with Artillery. The late Col. Williams had the Ground cleared for building a ſtockaded Fort. Our Men are ſo harraſſed and obliged to be ſo conſtantly upon watchful Duty, that I think it would be both unreaſonable, and I fear in vain, to ſet them at Work upon the deſigned Fort.

I deſign to order the New-Hampſhire Regiment up here to reinforce us, and I hope ſome of the deſigned Reinforcements will be with us in a few Days: When theſe freſh Troops arrive, I ſhall immediately ſet about building a Fort.

My Wound, which is in my Thigh, is very painful; the Ball is lodged and cannot be got out, by which Means I am, to my Mortification, confined to my Tent.

10th.

This Letter was begun, and ſhould have been diſpatched Yeſterday; but we had two Alarms, and neither Time nor Prudence would permit it. I hope Gentlemen, you will place the Incorrectneſs hereof, to the Account of our Situation.

I am, moſt reſpectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Auguſt 30.

On Friday laſt Advice came to Town from Lawrence-Town, our new Settlement at Muſqueduboit, that the ſame Day, as two Men were mowing, within about two Gun-ſhot of the Fort, they were fir'd upon by the Indians, who kill'd one of them and ſcalp'd him, but in their Hurry took but about half the Scalp and half the Scull, the other was wounded, but is likely to do well. Two other Men who were at Work at a greater Diſtance, hearing the Firing and ſuſpecting the Occaſion, hid themſelves for a while, and ſaw the Indians, three in Number, croſs the River in Canoes, after which they got ſafe to the Fort. The Body of the Man they kill'd was bro't to this Town, and decently buried laſt Sunday Night.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Broom, of the Royal Train of Artillery, with a Detatchment from the Troops under the Command of the Hon. Col. Monkton, arrived here from Piſguit, and has brought with him three French Prieſts, and eight other Frenchmen, Priſoners, who had been taken by our Troops ſince the Surrender of the French Forts at Beauſejour, &c. and we hear they are now confined on board one of his Majeſty's Ships in this Harbour.

On Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Port Mahone arrived here from the Squadron under the Command of the Hon. Rear Admiral Holbourn, now cruizing off Louiſb urg; ſhe brought in with her 3 French Snows, Prizes, one of which was taken by his Majeſty's Sloop Baltimore, in her Paſſage from this Place to the Fleet, and the other two were taken by Part of Admiral Holbourn's Squadron, juſt as they were entering the Mouth of Louiſbourg Harbour; one of them was a Pacquet from France, laden chiefly with Wine, one from Martineco with Rum and Melaſſes, and the other from St. Euſtatia with Proviſions.

We hear that by the Papers found on board the Pacquet there is Intelligence, that the King of France is marching an Army of 140 000 Men into Flanders.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop Hornet from Virginia.

Sept. 6. Laſt Monday arrived here the Sloop Ulyſſes, Capt. Rogers, in the Service of this Government: He has brought with him the Remainder of the Troops belonging to the Royal Train of Artillery that went from this Place, and ſome Ordnance Stores. Capt. Rogers had 14 Days Paſſage from Chignecto, ſo brings no later Accounts than we have had.

On Tueſday laſt three of the four French Ships taken by Rear Admiral Holbourn, as mentioned in our laſt, arrived here.

The next Day arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Grafton, from the Fleet: She parted from the French Prizes on Friday Night laſt in a ſtrong Gale of Wind, and it was feared ſhe was loſt, as ſhe was near in Shore, but we hear ſhe has ſuffered no Damage at all.

The next Day arrived the fourth of the French Prizes, who came from the Fleet under Convoy of the Grafton, with the other three, but parted from them in the above-mentioned Gale of Wind.

It is reported, that Admiral Holbourn has taken three other French Veſſels ſince the fourth already arrived here; one of which being very old, and only in her Ballaſt, he ſunk; another, having the Small-Pox on board, he put on board her the Crews belonging to the other two, and ſent them into Louiſbourg; the third he ſaw fit to detain.

It is alſo reported, that Admiral Holbourn has taken 40 Sail of the French Fiſhing Shallops, 39 of which he deſtroyed, and having put all the Hands on board he ſent her into Louiſbourg, with Directions to inform the Governor, that if he wanted freſh Fiſh, he muſt ſend out his Men of War for them.

Remains ſtill at Louiſbourg, an Admiral with five Ships of the Line, and a Frigate, beſides a conſiderable Number of other Veſſels, who do not care to venture out.

We have now in our Harbour ten French Prizes, viz. Four Ships, five Snows, and a Brigantine, beſides the Lys and Alcide, taken by the Hon. Vice-Admiral Boſcawen.

Jamaica, Queen's County, Long-Iſland, Sept. 24, 1755.

This Day One Thouſand and Fifteen Sheep, raiſed in about three Days in this County were delivered at New-York Ferry, in order to be ſent to Albany by Water, which were chearfully given for the Uſe of the Army now near or at Crown-Point; 200 of which were ſhipped this Day, and the Whole will be on board Albany Veſſels in a Day or two.

Since our People had been conſiderably generous to an Army, protecting the Lives and Eſtates of our Frontier Inhabitants in and about Albany, they vainly imagined, that the Gentlemen Skippers from that City, would have gratefully tranſported the Sheep to Albany without demanding Freight; but found themſelves ſurprizingly miſtaken; thoſe unparrallelled Frugaliſts, ever vigilant of private Intereſt, refuſed carrying any of them under One Shilling and Six-pence a Head, which Sum was accordingly agreed for; tho' proper Judges were of Opinion that Nine-pence would be high Freight.

While the Huſbands at Great-Neck in this County, were imployed in getting the Sheep, the good Matrons in that Neighbourhood, in a few Hours, collected near 70 good large Cheeſes, and ſent them to New-York, to be forwarded with the Sheep to the Army.---What the Freight of the Cheeſes will be to Albany, we cannot as yet tell.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

Since our laſt Sir John Sinclair, Quarter Maſter General of the Britiſh Forces, arrived here from Virginia.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knight, our Governor, arrived ſafe at Albany from hence on Saturday Morning laſt was Sen'night, in good Health, as did likewiſe his Honour our late Lieutenant-Governor, and the other Gentlemen that accompanied them: They were received on their Landing by the Mayor, and Gentlemen of that Corporation; and near One Thouſand of the New-England Forces, that happened to be there on their March towards Lake George, who being drawn up regularly, made as handſome an Appearance, as the Situation of Affairs would admit.

Impreſs Warrants were iſſued ſoon after his Excellency's Arrival there; and diſpatched with proper Officers about the Country for Waggons and Horſes; of the former of which, Hundreds have been already ſecured, and Numbers of others daily ſent in, in order directly to convey Proviſions, and all other Neceſſaries, to the Camp.

Monſieur Dieſkau, General of the French Forces in America, lies dangerouſly ill of his Wounds at Albany.---And, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Attorney-General at Montreal, his Son died of his Wounds, a few Days ago, in Confinement at Albany, a little before Intelligence was brought thither of his being the Attorney's Son.

The People of King's County, we are told, purpoſe to raiſe Money to defray the Expence of tranſporting the aforementioned Sheep and Cheeſes up to Albany.

It is whiſpered about Town, as if a certain Sett of People in this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and particularly One to the Weſtward) deſigned to follow the Example of their Brethren in England, in the late Rebellion, by generouſly giving a ſufficient Number of Woollen Waiſtcoats to the Soldiers on our Frontiers, the better to keep their Bodies warm during the enſuing cold Seaſon, and to enable them to perform their Duty with the greater Comfort and Satisfaction.---This we preſume, ſhould it be accompliſhed, will largely compenſate for their religious Backwardneſs, in not encouraging the Exerciſe of the Muſket.

Even the Ladies in this City, we are told, ſeem to be anxious how to demonſtrate their Loyalty in a particular Manner, on the preſent Occaſion;-----ſome purpoſe the making of the aforeſaid Waiſtcoats themſelves, whilſt others wait for the Stuff.

Friday laſt arrived here Capt. Van Schaick from Albany, and brought down with him 19 French Priſoners, and a Captain, taken in the late Engagement.

The Sloop Correſpondent, William Rodman, Maſter, belonging to Rhode Iſland, and bound from Africa to Barbados, with Negroes, having eleven Weeks Paſſage, was ſpoke with the 2d Inſtant, within 20 Leagues of Barbados, by a Sloop arrived here from that Iſland on Tueſday laſt; all well on board.

For ſome Days a Report prevailed in Town, ſaid to come from New-London, That the Gentlemen in Barbados had given an Hundred Hogſheads of Rum, for the Uſe of the Armies in Ame[rica]. A Sloop arrived here ſince our laſt, from Bridgetown, dee[p] with that Commodity, which, by moſt People in the C[ountry] expected to be the *generous Gift*:---But upon Enquiry, it was foun[d] that not one Drop of it was deſigned to comfort the He[arts] of our poor Soldiers in ſo liberal a Manner; the Ge[n]t[lemen] Iſland, not having as yet, entertained ſuch a [no]

Way of Thinking; the Rum being conſigned to a Gentleman in Town to be ſold to the beſt Advantage.

By the Eaſtern Poſt we have an Account, that a Whaleman was arrived at Rhode-Iſland, who reported, that about Three Weeks ago, he fell in with a French Man of War of 60 Guns, to the Eaſtward of Newfoundland, who brought him to, and ordered him on board, where he was detained ſix or eight Hours (in which Time he ſaw three large Ships more, full of Men) and was aſked ſeveral Queſtions; what News, &c. he told them he knew of none beſides Chignecto's being taken; and by what he could learn, he thought they had the News before. He aſk'd them where bound, and received no Anſwer; but thinks to Louiſbourg or Canada, and cannot tell which.

Monday Night laſt Capt. Bayne arrived here in 29 Days from Honduras Bay, and acquaints us, that the Spaniards at Campeachy and Port Mahoo, are, at preſent, very peaceably inclined, and when it ſuits them, trades in an amicable Manner with the Baymen. Capt. Parker, in a Ship of 700 Tons, ſailed for London about a Week before Capt. Bayne, and Capt. Forreſter, in a Brig for this Port, ſailed four Days before him: He came out with two Sloops for Jamaica, and left in the Bay the Captains Hamilton, Richardſon, Ebbets, Brown and Smith, for this Port, and two or three more, whoſe Names he forgot.

The ſame Evening Capt. Concklin arrived here in 14 Days from Halifax, by whom we are informed, that the Day he ſailed from thence, Advice was received there over Land from Chignecto, that Major Fry being ordered with a Party of 50 New-England Men, to deſtroy a Maſs Houſe, and ſome other Houſes, at a Place called Shepperdy, they were attacked by a large Body of Indians, who killed 22 of our People on the Spot, and wounded ſeven more.

Friday laſt a Number of Matroſſes, that have been procured by the Inhabitants of this City, embarked for Albany, in order to join the Army under General JOHNSON.

By Letters from Halifax we learn, that one of the Prize Ships ſent in there by Admiral Holbourn, had no leſs than 2200 Barrels of Flour, and a great Quantity of Beef and Pork on board.

RETURN *of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the late Action between the Provincial Forces under the Command of General* JOHNSON, *and the* French *and* Indians *under the Command of* Le Baron de Dieſkau, *on the 8th of* September, 1755.

General JOHNSON wounded.

In General LYMAN's *Regiment*	K.	W.	M.
Lieutenant Jones, - - -	1		
Non-Commiſſion Officers and Soldiers,	10		
Private, - - - -		3	
Colonel Goodrich's *Regiment,*			
Lieutenant Barnham, - -	1		
Non-Commiſſion Officers and Soldiers,	28	16	
Colonel Ruggles's *Regiment,*			
One Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Enſigns,	5		
One Lieutenant, - - -		1	
Non-Commiſſion and Private, - -			28
Colonel Titcomb's *Regiment*			
The Colonel himſelf, and Private, -	9		
The Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 23 Private,		27	
Miſſing-------Private, - -			25
Colonel Williams's *Regiment,*			
The Colonel, Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, and 32 Private, - - -	41		
Two Captains, 1 Enſign, and 26 Private,		29	
Colonel Harris's *Regiment,*			
Private, - - -	21	6	
Colonel Cockeroft's *Regiment,*			
One Captain, and 7 Private, - -	8	1	3
Colonel Blanchard's *Regiment,*			
Private, - - -	2	11	5
The Whole amounts to	126	94	61

NEW-HAVEN, September 20.

This Day Se'nnight came in here an Expreſs from the Camp at Crown-Point, informing, that the whole Army was ſurrounded by French and Indians, and wanted Help; whereupon the whole Town was alarmed, and beat up for Independents, and in leſs than ſix Hours above 80 healthy able-bodied Men offered their Service: And on Sabbath-Day Morning ſet out from hence for Major General Johnſon's Army (after ſupplying themſelves with 20 Days Proviſion) on Horſeback, under the Command of Doctor Leverit Hubbart. And,

On the 12th of this Inſtant, marched from this Town, for Crown-Point, Capt. James Peck, with a Company of 100 healthy able-bodied Men.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 19.

By an Expreſs from Auguſta we are aſſured, that about the laſt of Auguſt, 50 Indians, ſuppoſed to be Shawaneſe appeared on Green Briar River in that County, and that they killed and captivated 15 People, burnt 11 Houſes, and drove off 500 Head of Cattle, Horſes, &c. Several of the Inhabitants fled to a ſmall Fort, they had built in the Neighbourhood for their Security, and were there blocked up by the Enemy four Days. As ſoon as Capt. Lewis, who was then on Jackſon's River, about 70 Miles off, had Intelligence of it, he marched with his Company to their Relief, but the Indians were gone off two Days before he arrived.

Laſt Saturday the Induſtry, Miller, from Cork; and on Sunday, the Nancy, Montgomery, from London; with Arms and Cloathing for the Soldiers, and a large Quantity of Caſh, arrived at Hampton.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here the Ship Neptune, Capt. Smith, from Holland, with Palatines; by whom we have the following Advices.

PETERSBOURG, *July* 1.

HER Imperial Majeſty's Anſwer to the Speech made by Mr. Guydickens, when he had his Audience of Leave, and her Reception of Sir Hanbury Williams who ſucceeds him as Ambaſſador from the King of Great-Britain, are Proofs of the good Underſtanding which ſubſiſts between her Imperial Majeſty and the Britiſh Court. The Negociation with which Sir Hanbury Williams is charged, relates to a new Plan of Meaſures, which is to be eſtabliſhed with the Concurrence of all the Powers who already are, or hereafter may become Parties in the Engagements of the Northern Alliance.

Madrid, July 1. They write from Gallicia, that a Body of Troops has been aſſembled there by Order of the Court, Part of which is to embark for America on board ſome Ships which are fitting out at Cadiz for that Purpoſe. The Deſtination of theſe Troops is differently repreſented.

Paris, July 18. It is ſaid there will be three Camps formed in September, one in Flanders, another in Alſace, and a third in Dauphiny.

It is reported that our Affairs in North-America are but in an indifferent Situation; and this Rumour has had ſuch an Influence upon our Funds, that the India Actions are fallen to 1740 Livres.

Letters from Dauphiny adviſe that ſeveral Regiments are marching thither from Languedoc, in order to form a Camp in the former Province.

Paris A-la-main, July 21. We have not yet received a Confir-[illegible]on of the Rencounter of the French and Engliſh Fleets, which [illegible]e theleſs, ſtill much talk'd of in this City, where, if the [illegible]e true, every one believes a War muſt be the Conſequence.

[illegible] *July* 10. We learn by the Arrival of the French Fri-[illegible] [illegible]mone, from Toulon, that the Squadron deſtined from that Port to cruize on the Salletines, is expected in the Beginning of next Month off Cape Vincent, where it will divide itſelf; Part of it only joining our Zebeques againſt the Corſairs, the Remainder being intended to join the Fleet off Breſt, under M. Dugay, lately put into Liſbon. The Deſtination of this Fleet is ſaid alſo to favour the Expedition of the Tranſport Ships from this Port, and from thoſe of Rochelle and Bourdeaux, which are deſigned conjointly to advance the Intereſt of the French and Spaniards in America, and particularly the American Iſlands.

Oſtend, July 23. Since the Receipt of the News of the late Action between the Engliſh and the French, on the Banks of Newfoundland, we learn from Dunkirk, that nothing is there talked of but the fitting out Privateers, for which they hold themſelves in Readineſs, expecting very ſhortly the King's Permiſſion to that End.

LONDON, July 29.

We hear there is an Order come to the Officers of the different Ports in Scotland, to receive all French Priſoners that may be ſent home by the Merchant Ships from North America, and to return an Account of their Numbers to the Commiſſioners at Edinburgh.

We hear twenty Men are to be added to each Company in the Guards with all Expedition.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Queenborough Man of War, of 24 Guns, into Commiſſion at Sheerneſs, and gave the Command to Capt. William Pettigrew.

The Sunderland Man of War at Woolwich, of 60 Guns, will ſoon be launched, and commiſſioned.

The Centaur and Roebuck Men of War are fallen down from Woolwich to Long-Reach, to take in their Guns.

We learn from Peterſburgh, that the Court and Miniſtry ſeem entirely ſatisfied with the new Engliſh Ambaſſador, and that an Opinion prevails there that the grand Northern Alliance will be quickly reduced into a new Form, the ſeveral Quotas of the contracting Powers ſettled, and the whole adjuſted in ſuch a Manner as may beſt ſecure the future Tranquility of Europe.

His Sardinian Majeſty having acquainted the Court of Verſailles with the Satisfaction which he expects in Regard to the Affair of Mandrin, the Duke of Nivernoiſe will be ſpeedily ſent thither with the Title of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary; and if the other Points inſiſted on are complied with, Mr. Chauvelin will return to his former Poſt.

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Calais, dated July 25.

"Laſt Wedneſday the French Ambaſſador, the Duke de Mirepoix, arrived here from England, and ſet out Poſt directly for Paris. Nothing is talk'd of but War, and they boaſt of having 250,000 Men ready to take the Field; and the moſt Sanguine expect a ſpeedy Declaration of War. On the other Hand, the Negotiants, whoſe Effects conſiſt of Sugar, Indigo, and divers valuable Merchandizes, which they expect ſoon from St. Domingo and Martinico, are under dreadful Apprehenſions of their falling into our Hands."

We hear that Monſ. De Buſſey, the French Ambaſſador at the Court of Hanover, has left that Place on his Return Home.

From ſome Preparations making it is believed, that the Siege of, or Deſcent on, ſome particular Place, is very ſhortly intended.

Twelve Men of War of the Line are expected daily to be put into Commiſſion; and, it is ſaid, another Admiral will ſhortly make his Appearance at Spithead.

It is reported, that there is ſo much Secrecy in the Expeditions intended, that a noble Lord, who is at the Head of the Admiralty, writes all Orders himſelf.

The Soldiers that mutiny'd at Gibraltar were determined to fight their Way through the Guard, and go over to the Spaniards.

Auguſt 2. They write from Dublin, that on Friday laſt 120 Carrs ſet out from the Caſtle Yard, loaded with Tents, Kettles, and other Materials, together with one Piece of Ordnance, attended by a Captain's Guard, and were joined on the Road by 40 Waggons loaded with Powder, for the Uſe of the Camp now forming near Thurles, which is to continue 42 Days, where we hear the following Troops are to be encamped about the 10th Inſtant, viz.

Horſe. Major General Brown's, one Troop; Lieutenant-General Bligh's, one Troop; Lord George Sackville's, one Troop.

Dragoons. Lord Moleſworth's, one Troop; Colonel Waldegrave's, one Troop; Lieutenant-General Reade's Regiment; Sir John Whiteford's Regiment; Colonel Moyſtyn's, one Troop; Colonel Dejean's, one Troop.

Foot. One Battalion of the Royal; Lieutenant-General Fowke's; Colonel Pole's; Major General Offarell's; Colonel Beſcawen's; Lieutenant-General Blakeney's; Colonel Kennedy's; and Major-General Murray's.

They write from Dunkirk, that when Lord Dillon's Regiment was reviewed there laſt Week, there appeared to be no more than eighteen Men of his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects in what is called the Iriſh Brigades.

And we hear that General Ruth's Regiment is much in the ſame Condition, moſt of the Men, through the Cruelty of their Officers, having deſerted to Oſtend, and either entered into the Service of the Empreſs Queen, or got a Paſſage in the Packet Boats to England.

Thurſday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Dreadnought Man of War, at Chatham, of Sixty-four Guns, into Commiſſion, and gave the Command to Capt. John Wickham.

It is reported that 5000 more Marines will be raiſed, the former Number being almoſt complete.

Laſt Tueſday the Lords of the Admiralty put the Lynn Man of War at Portſmouth into Commiſſion, and gave the Command to Capt. James Kirke.

In a Letter from Boulogne in France, from an Engliſh Merchant to his Correſpondent in London, dated July 24, it is aſſured that a Declaration of War is daily expected there, inſomuch that he is determined to make all Remittances he can ſpeedily to this Kingdom, in order to quit that Country.

It was Yeſterday currently reported, that War would be declared as this Day at Paris; but this we think ſeems too haſty; others ſay not till the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin.

We are aſſured the Dutch have ſigned a Neutrality with the French.

On Thurſday laſt the Lords of the Treaſury iſſued Three Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds for the Service of the Navy.

The Duke of Mirepoix having hired a Houſe for three Years, was ſo extremely polite as to ſend the Owner the full Amount of the Rent for that Time, before he left the Kingdom.

Several Men of War (not of the Line) will ſhortly be commiſſioned.

Chatham, July 27. We are aſſured, that on the 26th Inſt. 209 Marines ſet out for Portſmouth, which make in the whole 560 Men gone from hence, well diſciplin'd and in high Spirits.

The Newark, of 80 Guns, is commiſſioned, the Commander Capt. Frankland, who order'd the Pendant to be hoiſted Yeſterday; the Revenge is gone down the River.

The Devonſhire, Swiftſure, and Prince of Orange are in the Docks, fitting with the utmoſt Expedition.

Plymouth, July 29. The Ships which ſailed the 21ſt Inſtant from Spithead, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, and Admiral Weſt, have appeared off this Port, and received Supplies from his Majeſty's Victualling-Office.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, Sept. 10, 1755.

"I have been here one Month; ſince which 13 Prizes have been brought in here, with Wines, Melaſſes, Rum, Sugars, Bread, Flour, Silks, Clothes, &c. &c. Some have been ſold very cheap at Vendue. Admiral Holbourn, off Louiſbourg, has taken three more Prizes, ſtripp'd one, and ſent all the Men in her to Louiſbourg; alſo upwards of 20 Shallops, and burnt all to one, and ſent their Men into Louiſbourg, to tell the Governor if he wanted freſh Fiſh, he may ſend the Men of War out to catch them.---This you may depend on.---

P. S. There is in and out upwards of 20 Sail of Men of War; but every Thing very plenty at preſent.

By a Veſſel from North-Carolina, we have Advice from good Hands, that the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, encouraged by a Bounty of Three Pounds Sterling, and Seven Pounds for every Scalp of the Enemy, granted by the Province of South-Carolina, had, to the Number of 1600, engaged to march againſt the French, and the Indians in their Intereſt, on the Ohio; and that as a further Encouragement towards the Expedition, the Government of North-Carolina, had made a preſent to them of 300 Steers. (A late Writer ſays, "The Cherokees are computed to be three Times the "Number of the Six Nations put together. They are a free and "independent People, were never conquered, never relinquiſhed "their Poſſeſſions, never ſold them, never ſurrendered or ceded "them.")

By the lateſt Veſſels from Halifax, we have Advice, that 200 of our Men having been put on board one or more Veſſels with Orders to deſtroy ſome French Villages, about 70 of them landed, and burnt all the private Houſes and Barns without Moleſtation; but juſt as they were ſetting Fire to the Maſs-Houſe, they were fired upon by a large Body of French and Indians concealed in the Buſhes, who killed and wounded 23 of our People: Among the former is Lieutenant (or Dr.) March, and Lieutenant Billings is badly wounded. 'Tis ſaid our People have about 1200 of the Neutrals on board their Tranſports, and that 1000 or 1200 Men, French and Indians, among which are 300 Regulars, are encamped on a riſing Ground, with a Flag of Defiance flying.

Wedneſday laſt an Officer arrived here from General Johnſon's Army near Lake George, with Letters from the General for this Government. He left the Camp the 17th Inſtant, and ſays there has been no Engagement with the Enemy ſince that of the 8th.---That Col. Blanchard was gone with a ſtrong Detachment from the Army, to begin the building of a Fort at the Carrying-Place.---That Parties from the Camp were daily ſent out to diſcover the Enemy's ſlain, and to pick up Arms, &c. and that they had found a great Number of dead Bodies in Swamps and Holes, which they had carried off on Biers, 40 of which were found all bloody at the Side of a Pond.---That the Body of Hendrick, the old Mohawk Sachem, has been found among our Slain, and was buried with all the Honours of War.---The Baron Dieſkau, the French General, was ſent to Albany, with all the other Priſoners, and it was much doubted whether the Baron could be cured of his Wounds or no.---That the Battoes, and other Things neceſſary for accommodating the Army in its further Progreſs, were getting ready with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

By laſt Saturday's Poſt came Letters from his Excellency General Shirley, dated Oſwego the 9th Inſtant, informing, that his Excellency was in good Health, and propoſed to embark on his intended Expedition in a very few Days.

NEW-HAVEN, September 27.

From Hartford we learn, that on the 15th Inſtant, a Girl of between 14 and 15 Years of Age was delivered alone, in a Garden, of a Baſtard Child; and afterwards threw it down a Well. Due Care is taken of her till ſhe is fit for Removal.

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Capt. Seymour, in the Ship Fame, arrived here ſince our laſt in 8 Weeks from Cadiz, and informs, That when he was there, ſix French Ships of the Line, one of 80 Guns, and three Frigates were at Anchor in that Port:---That upon the Receipt of ſome Diſpatches, giving an Account of our having taken two French Ships in America, they immediately left Cadiz, being the 2d of Auguſt:---That two Engliſh 20 Gun Ships ſailed ſoon after them, in order to diſcover, it was ſuppoſed, which Way they were bound.----That the principal Merchants in Cadiz, were of Opinion, the Spaniards would not join in the preſent Conteſt between the two Crowns of England and France;---and that it was the common Opinion, that the Powers of Europe would leave us to end our Diſputes by ourſelves; and that the French would not declare War.

Our laſt Accounts from Oſwego, are between the 8th and 12th of September laſt, which ſay, That they talked then of ſetting out very ſoon, but whither, even ſome of the chief Officers knew not:---That there had not been above two or three Days for near a Fortnight before the Date of theſe Accounts, in which Battoes could ſwim on the Lake, where the Surge riſes almoſt as high as on the Beach of the Ocean.

Several Veſſels arrived here Yeſterday from New-England, deep loaded with Proviſions for Albany; and others are hourly expected.

Laſt Saturday Evening, a New-England Sloop touch'd here, in her Way from Albany for Connecticut, with ſome ſick People from General Johnſon's Army: They left the Camp about ten Days ſince, when our People, to the Number of between Five and Six Thouſand, were employed, until the Arrival of ſome Waggons with Neceſſaries, in building a Fort at Lake George.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

By Captain Smith we have Advice of the Arrival of the London, Captain Shirley, in London, from this Port; likewiſe of Captain Bolitho, belonging to this Place, from Barbados.

Some Letters from London adviſe, that a War was thought unavoidable; and that Inſurance from London to America had riſen to Eight per Cent. The Lydia, Captain Riddle, was to ſail for this Harbour about the Middle of Auguſt; and the Pennſylvania, Captain Lyon, was to ſail ſoon after.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Cumberland, September 21, 1755.

"We were alarmed this Morning by two Indians, who ſhot a Couple of Arrows into a young Man within Muſket Shot of the Fort. The Woods on Wills's Creek are not cut down. There were ſeen, two Days ago, numerous Tracks of People, with Indian Shoes, at a Spring about three Miles off. This Moment there came in a briſk Lad, who was taken Priſoner by two Frenchmen and five Indians, but made his Eſcape from them, after receiving a Blow with a Hatchet. I fear a great Deal of Miſchief; there is a Body of the Enemy round us."

We hear from Virginia, that the two Women, ſuppoſed to be taken Priſoners, and carried off by the Indians, as mentioned in this Paper, No. 1394, have been found near Green Briar River by a Scouting Party of Engliſh, and brought in again.

Remainder of the Election for Repreſentatives, &c. begun in our laſt.

For Bucks County. Repreſentatives, Mahlon Kirkbride, Joſeph Hamton, Jonathan Ingham, Griffith Owen, Samuel Brown, Derrick Hogeland, William Smith, William Hoge. Sheriffs, Timothy Smith, Benjamin Chapman. Coroners, Simon Butler, Hezekiah Anderſon. Commiſſioner, John Wilkiſon. Aſſeſſors, Alexander Brown, Daniel Palmer, John Kelly, Benjamin Corſon, William Means, John Foulke.

For Cheſter County. Repreſentatives, Thomas Cummings, George Aſhbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joſeph James, Joſeph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Peter Dicks. Sheriffs, John Fairlamb, Benjamin Davis. Coroners, Joſhua Thompſon, John Taylor. Commiſſioner, Joſeph Aſhbridge. Aſſeſſors, Timothy Kirk, John Meredith, William Parker, Thomas Pim, Robert Pennell, Samuel Miller.

For Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, Calvin Cooper, James Wright, Peter Worrall, James Webb. Sheriffs, Joſeph Pugh, James Marſhall. Coroners, John Dougharty, Matthias Slough.

For York County. Repreſentatives, John Wright, David M'Conaughy.

*** In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the Year 1756.

naughy. Sheriffs, Joſeph Adlum, Hans Hamilton. Coroners, Zachariah Sugars, Archibald M'Grew.

For Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, Joſeph Armſtrong, John Smith. Sheriffs, John Potter, Francis Weſt. Coroners, John M'Clure, Ezekiel Dunning.

For Berks County. Repreſentative, Francis Parvin. Sheriffs, William Boone, John Hughes. Coroners, Benjamin Pearſon, Samuel Hoy.

For Northampton County. Repreſentative, William Edmonds. Sheriffs, Nicholas Scull, John Jennings. Coroners, John Tool, Thomas Armſtrong.

For New-Caſtle County. Repreſentatives, William Armſtrong, Evan Rees, Jacob Vanbibber, William Patterſon, John M'Cool, James M'Mechin. Sheriffs, William Golden, John M'Kinly. Coroners, Robert Morriſon, John M'Cluhan.

For Kent County. Repreſentatives, Benjamin Chew, John Brinckloe, Thomas Clark, Samuel Johns, Andrew Caldwell, James Train. Sheriffs, Thomas Parke, Cæſar Rodney. Coroners, French Battle, Evan Lewis.

For Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Jacob Kollock, Benjamin Burton, Joſiah Martin, John Clowes, Ryves Holt, David Hall. Sheriffs, Jacob Kollock junior, John Rodney. Coroners, Paynter Stockley, William Conwill.

On Thurſday laſt Benjamin Franklin and William Callender were choſen Burgeſſes for this City. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Watkins, Jacob Lewis, Joſeph Lownes, Thomas Paſchall, Thomas Gordon, Richard Wiſtar. Wardens, William Fiſher, Daniel Roberdeau.

Tueſday laſt WILLIAM PLUMSTED, Eſq; was re-elected Mayor of this City for the enſuing Year, by the Common Council; and the ſame Day the following Gentlemen were made Aldermen, viz. Mr. John Stamper, Mr. Attwood Shute, and Mr. Thomas Lawrence. And Edward Shippen, junior, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Miflin, Mr. Alexander Huſton, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. Alexander Stedman, Mr. Andrew Elliot, Mr. Samuel Morris, Mr. Jacob Duche, Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, and Mr. Thomas Willing, were choſen Common Council Men.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Eſq; is now Recorder of the City, being choſen in the Room of TENCH FRANCIS, Eſq; when he reſigned that Office.

On Tueſday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Mary, James Miller, from St. Euſtatia.
Ship Boyne, James Godfrey, from Liſbon.
Sloop Eltham, Edmund Joyne, from Virginia.
Sloop Polly, Benjamin Davis, from North Carolina.
Snow Polly, John Troy, from New-Caſtle, on Delaware.
Ship Neptune, George Smith, from Rotterdam.
Brigantine Rebecca, Ferdinando Boude, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Muggy, William Alliſon, for Antigua.
Brigantine Sarah and Mima, Samuel Nuttle, for Liſbon.
Ship Nancy, Emanuel Joſiah, for London.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Schooner Speedwell, Nathaniel Bowers, to Boſton.
Brig Thiſtle, John Murray, to Barbados.
Snow Thomas and Margaret, William Denny, to Barbados.
Ship Suſanna, Solomon Mackey, to London.
Schooner Lady Sophia, Samuel Doggett, to Boſton.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton, to Ditto.
Sloop Hopewell, Joſiah Martin, to Virginia.
Ship Tyger, Gawen Burrows, to Jamaica.
Ship Weſtmoreland, William Hore, to Ditto.
Snow Batchelor, Henry Gill, to North-Carolina.
Brig Sea-flower, Enoch Howard to St. Chriſtophers.
Snow Elizabeth, Robert Ritchie to Jamaica.
Ship Marlborough, Daniel Joy to London.
Snow Polly, James Gibbon to Liverpool.

LOST on the firſt of October inſt. at Newtown, in Bucks county, Six Dubloons, Nine Engliſh Guineas and a Half. Any perſon that brings the ſame to Alexander Murry, in Soleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have Two Guineas reward, and no queſtions aſked, and a grateful acknowledgment made by

¶ ALEXANDER MURRY.

RUN away on the firſt inſt. from Iſaac Rees, of Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Campbell, by trade a weaver, has been in the country near twelve years, was put in Cheſter goal for debt, and ſold out a ſervant about two months ago, of middle ſtature, thin viſage, his hair and beard ſandy: Had on when he went away, a blue worſted coat, with white metal buttons, fine ſhirt, leather breeches, worked on the knees, with metal buttons, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare buckles, not fellows, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by

§ ISAAC REES.

RUN away on the 3d inſtant, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Euſtatius Broker, about five feet nine or ten inches high, uſed to drive a cart, pretty full faced, has light clay coloured hair, and very thin, ſomething pock-marked: Had on, a whitiſh cloth coat, made frock faſhion, with flat metal buttons, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old tow trowſers, old ſhoes, and a felt hat, which he wears cloſe cock'd; has been a ſoldier in Ireland, and 'tis ſuppoſed will endeavour to enliſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ✠ IW. ROBERT LEWIS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the 21ſt of laſt month, a grey mare, branded on both ſhoulders C H. has a running ſore in her near ear, between four and five years old, about 13 hands high, is a trotter, but can pace a ſmall travel, has a ſhort cut tail, and ſtanding mane. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON. ♋

BROKE out of the publick goal of Kent county, on Delaware, on the 2d of September, a certain Iſaac Gray, a thick well ſet fellow, about five feet eight inches high, pretty much marked with the ſmall-pox, an Iriſhman born, was committed to goal on his being charged with counterfeiting Pennſylvania bills of credit, and uttering the ſame. Alſo a runaway ſervant, belonging as he ſaid, to Thomas Sands, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, called himſelf David Williams, a Welchman born, a thick ſet fellow, about five feet ſix inches high; had on a linen waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, one homeſpun ſhirt, a check ditto; his hair cut off, and wore a linen cap. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and ſecures them, or either of them, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for Iſaac Gray, and Forty Shillings for David Williams, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN CLAYTON, ſheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the principal owners of two ſeveral tracts of tide meadows or marſh, lying and adjoining on the north ſide of Cohanſey-creek, alias Cæſarea-river, in the county of Cumberland, in Weſt New Jerſey, one tract called and known by the name of the Fork Marſh; the other ſituate lower down on the ſaid creek, joining on the ſame, and to the land of Jonathan Holmes, Eſq; deſign to make application at the next ſeſſions of General Aſſembly of the ſaid province, to paſs an act for banking, draining and maintaining the ſame at ſaid owners expence.

If any perſon hath any objections to ſaid act, they muſt appear at the next ſeſſions of General Aſſembly of ſaid province, where they may be heard. ⊙

Baltimore county, Maryland, Sept. 30, 1755.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore county, Maryland, three ſervant men, viz. William Norcliff, a ſhip-carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, ſlim made, and ſtoops in his ſhoulders, about 5 feet ten inches high, has a ſly look; had on ſailors trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirts, ſhoes, blue pea jacket, black wig, old hat, and as he has been working on ſhip-board is much tarr'd.

Henry Crouch, a carver by trade, a well-ſet fellow, about five feet and a half high, full faced, pale complexion, ſpeaks ſomething blubbering: Had on check ſhirts, ozenbrigs coat and trowſers, wears a cap, ſhoes, no ſtockings, and a hat.

James Munn, a joiner by trade, a ſlim made fellow, about ſix feet high, full faced, ſpeaks effeminately, wears a white wig, well curled, ozenbrigs ſhirts, blue jacket, with a flower'd ſtuff one under it, linen trowſers, ſtockings and ſhoes, and may have other clothes not known of. They are all Engliſhmen, and the latter but lately come into the country. It is thought they will make for Philadelphia, and ſo on for York, in order to get a paſſage for London. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive TWELVE PISTOLES reward, or Four Piſtoles for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GILES, and Company. ✪

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they have procured forged paſſes.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION ſituated within a mile of Cheſter, fronting upon the road that goes to Springfield, and runs down to Ridley creek, containing about fifty acres of good corn and meadow land, attended with a very good ſpring, an apple orchard, conſiſting of 200 well bearing trees; alſo a ſtone quarry, the beſt now known in thoſe parts, very well known by the name of James Betty's quarry, he formerly working therein. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. Charles Lorden, merchant, in Elbow-Lane, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at the widow Backhouſe's, in Cheſter, where they may be carried to ſaid premiſes, and ſee the conveniencies thereof. The title is indiſputable. ⊕

ALLAN BACKHOUSE.

N. B. Said plantation is under indifferent good fence, and fronting upon ſo publick a road, will render it beneficial, either for a tavern or ſtore, &c.

To be SOLD,

A SERVANT girl, who has three years to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of PATRICK FERGUSON, living in Front ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ♂

For DUBLIN,

The Snow

POLLY,

JOHN TROY Maſter,
Will ſail with all Expedition.
For Freight or Paſſage, agree with ſaid Maſter on board at Sims's Wharff. ¶

For LONDON,

The Ship

NANCY,

EMANUEL JOSIAH
Commander;

Having one half of her cargoe engaged, and will certainly ſail by the tenth of *November*. For freight or paſſage apply to Samuel Carpenter, or ſaid commander on board at Powell's Wharff. She is a new ſhip, and has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers. †

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Capt. Ritchie, from London, and to be ſold by

JACOB SHOEMAKER, junior,

Between the ſigns of the Indian King, and White Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

DOCTOR Robert James's powder for fevers, publiſhed by virtue of his majeſty's royal letters patent.---A very few doſes of this powder, if taken according to the directions ſold with the medicine, it is ſaid, will remove any continual acute fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken at the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſs, proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſtericks. A ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers. ‡

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, containing 300 acres of land, well timber'd, ſituated on the weſtern branch of Octorara creek, in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, forty acres of ſaid land cleared, ſixteen of which is now under wheat, ſixteen acres of very good meadow made, and upwards of an hundred acres more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other outhouſes, and a fine merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, and all other things thereto belonging, in good repair; ſhe has a ſtrong ſtream of water, and a good dam; there is great cuſtom either to buy or boult, being within twenty-eight miles of Chriſteen landing, and only five miles from either Preſbyterian or Quaker meetings. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſame, and may expect to be dealt with on reaſonable terms.

¶ MATTHEW BROWN.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can ſew, ſpin, waſh, iron and cook very well, or do any ſort of houſe-work. Enquire of REED and FURMAN, *in Trenton.* ⊕

THOMAS HEWES,

Upholſterer, at Joſeph Ogden's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

MAKES all ſorts of upholſterer's work at the moſt reaſonable rates; ſuch as beds and window curtains, eaſy chairs, couches, matraſſes, feather beds, ſacking bottoms, chair bottoms, ſhip ſtools and umbrelloes, &c. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their friend, Tbctf. THOMAS HEWES.

WHereas Mr. George Croghan ſold land, lying upon the waters of Aughwick, by virtue of a grant (as he ſaid) from the Six Nations, of Indians, and amongſt others to the ſubſcribers, obtaining their caſh notes on that account; but it now appearing to them, that he had no right to diſpoſe of ſaid land, this is to give notice to all perſons not to take any Aſſignment on ſaid notes; or if any have already taken ſuch aſſignment, they are hereby deſired to look to themſelves, for we will pay no money by virtue of ſaid notes. Moſes Liddle, James Ramſey, Robert Hutchinſon, *and* Joſeph Hutchinſon. ✱

N. B. Said Croghan has no obligation from us but what is upon the account of ſaid land.

WHereas BENJAMIN JACKSON, lately from London, intended to carry on the Muſtard manufactory in this city, but hath been hitherto greatly diſappointed, by not being ſupplied with a proper quantity of Muſtard-ſeed; This is therefore to acquaint thoſe who now have any by them, or are inclinable to raiſe any, that they may have Forty Shillings per buſhel, or in proportion for any ſmaller quantity (which is Fifteen Pence a quart) by applying to him at James Wagſtaff's, tin-plate-worker, near the court-houſe, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. The beſt time to ſow it is in the fall. ‡

STOLE from the ſubſcriber, living in East Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, a mixt colour'd grey horſe, five years old, a natural pacer, ſhod before, very flat footed, with a white face, three white feet and legs, white under the jaws, has a trimmed mane, neither brand nor ear-mark. He was ſtole by two runaways from Thomas Ogle, of Ogle-town, in New-Caſtle county, one named Thomas Francis, a free man, of low ſtature, has ſore legs, and black hair: Had on a brown coat and jacket; the other named David Ecklin, an Iriſhman, of a pale complexion, and has much of the brogue on his tongue; they took with them a ſuit of brown broadcloth clothes, but cannot eaſily be deſcribed by their apparel or horſes, they are ſo much given to ſtealing and ſwapping. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid men, and horſe, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have a Piſtole for the horſe, and Three Pounds for the men, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS OGLE, or GEORGE BENTLEY. ¶

N. B. They are ſuppoſed to be gone into the Jerſeys.

WHereas Philip David Spindler was ſold in November, 1752, to one John Neave, for three years and a half; but as his brother John Lorens Spindler, could never ſince that time find out the reſidence of the ſaid Neave, nor get any intelligence of his brother, he takes this method to deſire him to inform him of the place he lives in, by putting a letter into the Poſt-Office, in Philadelphia, directed to him, living near Jacob Hubar's, in Lancaſter county.

JOHN LORENS SPINDLER.

And whereas Maria Catherine Miller came to Philadelphia, from Germany, about 6 years ago, and was ſold into the country, by which means her brother Chriſtian Miller has not been able to get any intelligence of her ſince; theſe are therefore to deſire her to inform him of the place of her reſidence, by a letter put into the Poſt-Office, in Philadelphia, and directed to him, living with John Hare, in Lampiter townſhip, Lancaſter county, and he will come and ſee her.

‡ CHRISTIAN MILLER.

October, 9, 1755.

WHereas Margaret, the wife of William Ball, of Trenton, in New Jerſey, has eloped from her ſaid huſband, Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her upon his account, for he will pay no debts contracted by her from the date hereof.

† WILLIAM BALL.

October, 9, 1755.

FOUR PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Cumberland county, in Pennſylvania, about two months ſince, two ſervant men, viz. One a Dutchman, named Michael Shiram, 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, is a pleaſant ſubtle fellow, ſpeaks very broken Engliſh, is a nail ſmith by trade; the other, an Iriſhman, named Oliver Carr, 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 inches high, well-ſet, dark ſkin'd, has thick lips, looks ſat in the face, has a down look, yet appears innocent, much given to lying, talks broad Scotch, and loves ſtrong drink extremely. They both run from working upon a road to the Ohio, from thence to Fort Cumberland, where they remained ſome days. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Four Piſtoles reward, or Two for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ✱ WILLIAM SMITH.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the fifth of this inſtant October, from Joſeph Howell, of the City of Philadelphia, tanner, a Dutch ſervant Man, named Hance Michael Ming, about 26 years of age, a ſhort well-ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a down look, with dark brown hair, ſomewhat buſhy, pretty much freckled in his face, walks wide with his knees, is ſlow of ſpeech, and can ſpeak good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, a ſilk handkerchief, a light colour'd cloth coat, with large white metal buttons, a light colour'd broadcloth jacket, lately turned, with mohair buttons, a pair of buckſkin breeches about half worn, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with large braſs buckles in them; he alſo took with him, beſides what he had on, a check ſhirt, and a pair of good yarn ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

✱ JOSEPH HOWELL.

RUN away on the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, of Donegall, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Francis M'Nealis, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ten inches high, a thick lip'd down looking fellow: Had on when he went away, long black hair which curls, an old beaver hat, old brown cloth jacket, lined with dark colour'd linen, one blue ditto, without ſleeves, with white metal buttons, a pair of black leather breeches, one linen ſhirt, one coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes; he has been eight or ten years in the country, and it is thought he has a pair of indentures belonging to Matthew M'Nealis, and 'tis likely he is in company with ſaid Matthew. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ WILLIAM SMITH.

BY Virtue of a writ to me directed, is to be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, on the 25th of this inſtant October, a meſſuage tenement, and tract of land, ſituated lying and being in the townſhip of Plumſted, Bucks county, beginning at a cheſtnut tree, at a corner of Lawrence Pearſon's land, and in a line of a tract called the Mine Tract; thence extending by the ſame North Eaſt 130 perches to a black oak; thence by vacant land North Weſt 130 perches to a hickory; thence by vacant land South Weſt 130 perches to a poſt; thence by the ſaid Lawrence Pearſon's land South Eaſt 130 perches to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres, be it more or leſs; it being the late property of Nicholas Parker: Taken in execution at the ſuit of Baltus Peckel, by

WILLIAM YEARDLEY, *Sheriff.*

RUN away from Joſeph Gavin, of this city, ſhoemaker, a Scotch ſervant man, named Robert Welſh, born in Dumfries, a ſhort fellow, about five feet high, with long black hair, black eyes, of a pale complexion, has a down look, is marked with the ſmall-pox, limps a little as he walks, and has a ſcar under his chin: Had on when he went away, a good hat, almoſt new, a check ſhirt, and a white neckcloth, a white ticken coat, and breeches of the ſame, blue worſted ſtockings, and round toed pumps, with large carved braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH GAVIN.

N. B. All recruiting captains are requeſted not to enliſt him; and maſters of veſſels not to carry him off.

Juſt publiſhed (Price Nine-pence.)

UNANIMITY and PUBLIC SPIRIT;

A SERMON, *preached at* Carliſle, *and ſome other Epiſcopal Churches, in the Counties of* York *and* Cumberland, *ſoon neral* Braddock's *Defeat; publiſhed by particular Requ*
By the Reverend Mr. THOMAS BARTO
the ſaid Churches.
To which is prefixed, A LETTER *from th*
SMITH, *Provoſt of the College of* Philade
Office and Duties of a Proteſtant Miniſtry.
public Calamity and Danger.
To be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office* in *Phil*
lap in *Lancaſter*; and by the *Auth*

Juſt imported in the ſhip Beulah, John Ritchie maſter, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs bar'd yard-wide ſtuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow meſſinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half ell grazets and worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffeties and pad aſoy ribbons, plain and purl'd ſattin, and grogram ditto, a choice aſſortment of very neweſt faſhion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6 qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons, and ſilk twiſt, mens and youths worſted hoſe, womens ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, letter'd and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, ſwanſkins, red padua and ſcarlet perpetuana, mens and womens horſe-whips, ozenbrigs, 9 qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, Engliſh ditto, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, plain and crudled Ruſſia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights garlix brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, Ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damaſk, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, ſamplering and ſtay canvas, 3 qr. 7 eights yard-wide, and yd. and 3-eights linen checks, 7 eights, yd. wd. yd. and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket fuſtians and white jeans, brown roles and brown heſſens, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionat lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, chints, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſians, tapſels and chilloes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, large and ſmall ſhot, wool cards, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel hand ſaws and ſtock-locks, common black and ſecret pad-locks, common cheſt locks and double ſpring ditto, rimm'd cloſet locks and braſs egg nobb'd ditto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd ſpring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron ſquares, door and window bolts, iron candleſticks, iron ſnuffers and ſteel ſpring ditto, caſt flat irons, hand-ſaw-files, flat, 3 ſquare, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarſe raſps, chiſels, gouges and iron compaſſes, nippers, cheſt hinges, HL and ſquare end ſide ditto, taylors ſhears, frying pans and beſt AC Engliſh ſteel, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, ſteel and wrought black ditto, ſteel waiſtband buckles, iron and braſs thimbles, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck, cuttoes and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, braſs mounted hangers, with red leather belts, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles and horn joixted ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, watch leathers, piſtol tinder boxes, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver'd coat and veſt buttons, ink powder, gun-flints, and gun-powder, &c. alſo a parcel of choice ſilver and Pinchbeck watches.

To be SOLD, either in the whole, or divided into lots,

A TRACT of champion and meadow land, containing upwards of 1000 acres, well timber'd and water'd, ſituated in Weſt-town, Cheſter county, between the lands of Joſeph Hunt, and John Haynes, and but a ſmall diſtance from the Coneſtogoe road; there is likewiſe a road through the ſaid tract leading to Wilmington, Marcus-Hook, or Cheſter, and not above 15 miles diſtant from either of thoſe towns. For further particulars, enquiry may be made of John Taylor, Eſq; near the ſaid land, or of Joſeph Parker, Eſq; in Cheſter, where plans thereof are depoſited. ⊕ c c. Tbc.

SARAH BROWN,

At the houſe where Michael Brown formerly liv'd, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, commonly call'd Race-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets,

STILL continues in the buſineſs of SILK-DYING; where any perſon may have all ſorts of ſilks, &c. dyed in any colour, tabbies water'd, worſted ſtuffs dyed or dreſſed, ſilk ſtockings and gloves dyed, leather breeches and ſkins dyed, camblet cloaks dyed and dreſſed, mens clothes dry or wet ſcower'd, ſpots taken out of ſtuffs damaged at ſea, linen yarn dyed blue, &c.

N. B. As ſaid Sarah Brown having a Culender, and the moſt convenient tools for that buſineſs, required in America, ſhe engages her work to be done as neat as in London.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Inſtruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1755.

RUN away, on the 19th inſtant, from George Kaſtner, of Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant woman, named Elizabeth Catherine Petters, ſpeaks a little broken Engliſh, is thick ſet, full faced, of a freſh complexion, has thin flax coloured hair, and about 22 years of age: Had on when ſhe went away, two light coloured jackets of cloth, one without ſleeves, two ſtriped linſey petticoats one black and white ſtripes, two check aprons, white woollen ſtockings, ſhoes with low leather heels, new ſoaled, and a plat hat; ſhe took three ſhifts with her beſides the one ſhe had on, ſome Dutch books, and ſundry things not here mentioned. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE KASTNER. ⊕

Eſinborough, September 17, 1755.

ALL perſons concerned in certain meadows and marſhes, ſituated in Elſinborough, in the county of Salem, in New Jerſey, are to take notice that application will be made to the next general ſeſſions of the aſſembly of this province, by us the ſubſcribers, owners of the major part of the meadows and marſhes aforeſaid, for paſſing an act of aſſembly for upholding and maintaing of a tide bank, ſluice and dam, beginning at the faſt land of Joſhua Thompſon, and running from thence to the faſt land of Aaron Bradway's, and for keeping open drains within the ſaid bank; ſo that if any perſon or perſons have any objections to make thereto, are hereby deſired to make their appearance at the next ſitting of the ſaid aſſembly, and they will be heard. William Hancock, jun. Joſhua Thompſom, Thomas Goodwin, William Goodwin, Aaron Bradway. ¶

To be SOLD,

[illegible] NT man's time, by trade a jackmaker. and [illegible] ears to ſerve. Enquire of John Creſſon, Whitewberry-alley. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated near Cheſter, in Cheſter county, joining on the river Delaware, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing near 160 acres of land, extraordinary good ſoil for graſs lots or corn land; upwards of 20 acres of marſh meadow drained and undrained on it, near half a mile front on ſaid river of flats or muds, which yields extraordinary paſture at all ſeaſons for paſturing, wet or dry weather; a good orchard, and good buildings. There is great opportunity to improve the upland by hay, ſtock and mud, which are profitable and laſting manure. The terms will be moderate, for which apply to JACOB CARTER, living near, or JOSEPH CARTER, living on the premiſes. 5 Tbc. 5 W.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1755.

WHEREAS Ann, the wife of Peter Dolon, of the Falls townſhip, in Bucks county, hath for ſome time paſt run her ſaid huſband in debt, unknown to him, to his great diſadvantage, and he hath reaſon to expect ſhe will continue to do ſo, if not prevented: This is therefore to forbid all perſons from truſting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. * PETER DOLON.

JUST imported in the Ship Five Friends, Alexander M'Millan, Maſter, A few likely NEGROES; who are to be diſpoſed of by WILLIAM PLUMSTED and SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

JUST imported from Dublin, in the Snow Polly, John Troy maſter, now lying at New Caſtle, A likely parcel of men and women ſervants, among which are ſeveral tradeſmen.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN WILCOCKS,

Below the Drawbridge,

WEST-INDIA rum, ſugar, and choice St. Chriſtophers melaſſes. Likewiſe two young likely Negroe men, one has been at ſea ſome time.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold wholeſale or retail by

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,

At the Piſtle and Mortar, in Market-ſtreet,

ALL kinds of drugs and chymical medicines, phials, galleypots, corks, lances, apothecaries ſcales and weights, marble mortars, crooked needles, ſieves, beſt jeſuits bark, ſago, Bateman's drops, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's and Boſtock's cordial, Britiſh oil, Hungary and lavender water, ſyringes, tinſoil, nipple glaſſes, oil cloth, lacquer and varniſh, &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels not carrying ſurgeons, may be ſupplied with medicine cheſts and proper directions.

To be ſold by

THOMAS ELLIS,

Glazier, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley,

SHeet lead, mill'd or caſt bar ditto, Briſtol glaſs, of ſundry ſizes, by the box or retail, London crown ditto, of any ſize, fit for clocks, ſamplars, pictures, white lead, red ditto, vermilion, Perſian blues of ſundry ſorts, leaf gold, looking glaſſes, linſeed oil, ſtreet lamps, &c. Tbctf.

Notice is hereby given, That

EDWARD BROADFIELD,

Is removed from Bordentown to Trenton,

AND continues to pickle ſturgeon in the ſafeſt and beſt manner, and with more conveniency for the getting the fiſh alive out of the river, than at Bordentown; and perſons who did favour him with their cuſtom laſt year, may depend upon being equally or better ſerved now, being more in his power for the reaſons aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall buy to export abroad, if care be taken that the kegs loſe not their pickle, will be warranted to keep good in the hotteſt climate for two years; and all perſons who ſhall have occaſion for preſent uſe, and home conſumption, when they open the kegs, will firſt draw off the pickle below the bung, then take out the head, put the bung in tight, harden the hoops on, put the pickle in, and a cloth on the keg, with the head upon that, with a ſmall weight thereon to keep the air out, and you may preſerve the fiſh as long as you pleaſe.

N. B. To prevent any Impoſition, they are to be ſold by ALEXANDER LUNAN, at Hamilton's wharff, and by no other perſon in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, at a place called the Great Meadows, in New Jerſey, containing, 2441 acres. Alſo a plantation on the South ſide of the city of Philadelphia, bounded eaſterly by the road that leads to the lower ferry, and Weſt by Schuylkill containing 46 acres, with a large brick-houſe, garden and out-houſes thereon. Another plantation in North wales, containing 122 acres, now in the tenure of John Jones. Alſo a bank houſe in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Joſeph Morris. For terms of ſale, enquire of EDMUND KEARNY, *in Philadelphia, or* JAMES KINSEY, *at Burlington.* ℔ 15 ſ. *T. b. c. 3 M.*

THE partnerſhip of Walter Soee, James and Thomas Harvey, having expired the Firſt of June laſt, thoſe therefore having any demands upon them, are deſired to bring them in, and they indebted requeſted to pay.

N. B. They have on hand divers merchandize, with ſome good Madeia Wine, which they will ſell cheap for ready money or ſhort credit, to cloſe the company books. Tbc. 6 W.

Juſt imported in the Samuel, Joſhua Young maſter, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Three Tuns,

A LARGE Quantity of CHESHIRE CHEESE. Where is alſo ſold, Clocks and Silver Watches; Variety of Iron-mongery and Cutlery Ware; Joiners Furniture; Engliſh RED CLOVER SEED; with ſundry other European Goods. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, Weſt Jerſey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared; the land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natural to all ſorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devour'd by Inſects, nor heav'd out by the froſts. There are two good dwelling-houſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and cooper's ſhop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the boulting-mill, &c. all go by water; it is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mills in the Jerſeys; it may always command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon-road from Brunſwick; and boats, carrying 50 or 60 caſks, may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to William Clayton, or William Pidgeon, in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. T. b. c. t. f.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

Juſt imported from London and Briſtol, chiefly in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, and to be ſold, at the moſt reaſonable rates, by

SOLOMON FUSSELL,

At the Hand-ſaw and Crown, oppoſite the Church, Philadelphia,

PEwter diſhes, baſons, plates, tankards, tea-pots, porringers, hard-metal breakfaſt baſons, mill-ſaws, croſs cut ſaws, hand-ſaws, tenant, panel and lock-ſaws, hand ſaw fetts and files, ſmiths files of all ſorts, bricklayers and maſons trowels, ſhoemakers hammers, pinchers, nippers, knives, ſize-ſticks, rubbers, awl blades and tacks, carpenters hammers, with and without welded cheeks broad-axes, adzes, drawing knives, box rules, with and without ſolid joints, compaſſes, chalk lines, cheſt locks, both double and ſingle ſpring, till locks in ſuits 4 keys, locks and keys, braſs knob locks, with 3 bolts from 5 to 9 inch, braſs knob latches, rimmed drawback locks, iron and bais ſplinter pad-locks, ſtock-locks, thumb-latches, wood-ſcrews, coffin handles, plain and ſilver'd key-rings, ſhoe bruſhes, weavers bruſhes, ſcrubbing and hat bruſhes, augers, from half inch to inch and half, long and ſhort firmers, broad, ſcribing and heading chiſels, bright mortice chiſels, gecking gouges, H and HL hinges, 2, 3, 4, and 5d batts, 2, 3, 4, and 5d trunk nails, ſmiths vizes and anvils, a compleat aſſortment of ſadlery ware, madder, a neat aſſortment of braſs handles and eſcutcheons for cheſt of drawers, and ſetts of furniture for deſks, braſs hinges, clock-caſe ditto, iron and braſs tea-table catches, pin bitts and chair-makers bitts, nail and ſpike gimblets, bright double channel box-haft gimblets, ſhingling hatchets, fire-ſhovel and tongs, ditto with braſs heads, mourning buckles, beſt oyl and common flints, braſs ſleeve buttons, ſtone chryſtal ſleeve ditto ſet in ſilver, an aſſortment of iron wire, hob nails, braſs kettles, an aſſortment of cruels and canvas, broad and narrow quality binding, womens bridle reins, an aſſortment of ſtay-trimmings, taffety and paduaſoy ribbon, baladine ſewing ſilk, ſnuff boxes, black ell wide perſians, black taffety and paduaſoy, boxes of glaſs, 8 by 10 and 9 by 7, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20d and half crown nails, table knives and forks, piſtol end knives, buck cap'd pen-knives ſtag ſeal end ditto, lancets and horſe fleams, with buttons, mohair, and ſilk and hair, taylors ſhears, holland tapes, filletting ditto, Scotch handkerchiefs, bobbin, black pepper, nutmegs, cloves and mace, white and check linen, bohea tea, warming and ſauce pans, cambricks and lawns, calicoes and ſtamped linen and cotton, tea kettles, allom, brimſtone, copperas, clout nails, rack-hooks, iron pots and ketties, cart-boxes, paper, gartering, and ſundry other things, too tedious here to mention.

Juſt imported from London in the Beulah, Captain Ritchie, and to be ſold by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite John Brett's, for ready money, or ſhort credit,

GREAT variety of ozenbrigs, princes linen, dowlas, garlix, ſileſias, tandems, lawns, cambricks, diaper and damaſk tablecloths, clouting diaper, linen and cotton checks, brown and white ſheeting, Flanders bed-ticks, Iriſh linens, yard and 6 qr. wide muſlins, printed calicoes of all prices, fine chints, blue and white printed handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſeche ſoy and ſilk lungee romals, perſian and China taffeties, paduaſoys, broad-cloths, kerſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, camblet and camblettees, worſted damaſks, Venetian poplins, ſhort cloaks, ſtuff and calimancoe quilted coats, ſhort ſuperfine cloth cloaks, kerſeys, half-thicks, duffils, frizes, rugs, 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. blankets, white and ſtriped flannels, red and embоſſed flannels, men and womens thread hoſe, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, knit worſted breeches pieces, boys and mens felt hats, caſtor and beaver hats, laces, white and colour'd tapes, bindings, ſtay quality, ſhoe and London quality, gartering, white and colour'd threads, pins and needles, buttons and twiſt, buckrams and ozenbrigs, thread, pot and fine fools cap writing paper, wax and wafers, Holman's ink-powder, bazil caſes, playing cards, bound books, pewter plates and diſhes, baſons, porringers, ſpoons, tea-pots, quart and pint mugs, nails, broad-axes, houſe adzes, augers, hammers, gimblets, chiſels, gouges, plain-irons, ſteel compaſſes, files, box hinges, ſide, garnet and HL hinges, ſtock locks, box, cheſt and pad-locks, braſs drawer handles with eſcutcheons, frying-pans, thumb-latches, braſs egg-nobb'd latches, carpenters hammers and rules, beſt London AC ſteel, ſplit bone table knives and forks, pen-knives of all ſorts, cuttoes, ſciſſars, horn and ivory combs, white and red metal, ſteel and braſs ſhoe buckles, coat and waiſtcoat buttons, ſtone and yellow metal ſleeve buttons, thimbles, Dutch ſpectacles, tobacco boxes, ſnuff boxes, cruet ſtands, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Extraordinary good claret to be ſold by ſaid Relfe. ⊕

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

SUperfine, middling and coarſe broad cloths in patterns and pieces, drab and Devonſhire kerſeys, plains, red and blue half-thicks, frizes, bearſkins, hair pluſh, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. blankets, blue, green and ſpotted rugs, blue and ſtriped duffils, white and red flannels, ſtriped linſeys, emboſſed ſerges, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, camblets, plain and ſilk camblettees, dorſetteens, worſted and ſilk venetians, check'd queen ſtuffs and cheverines, fiorettas, ſtarrets, colodines, ſhaloons, prunelloes, drab cloaks, black velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, India black and colour'd taffeties, India, black, colour'd and ſtriped perſians, Engliſh, black and bluſh perſians, mens ſilk hoſe, mens ribbed and plain worſted and yarn hoſe, womens worſted and thread hoſe, childrens ſpotted hoſe, ſcarlet and ſtriped worſted caps, ſingle and double ſilk caps, knit worſted waiſtcoats and breeches, fine marbled ditto, Scots and German ozenbrigs, brown boreſlaps, white heſſen, ſail duck, Ruſſia linnen and diaper, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 7-eights and yard-wide garlix, dowlas, ſingle and double ſileſias, Scots, Iriſh and German linens and hollands, hooping holland, long, broad, piſtol and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide muſlin, muſlin neck-cloths, oringalls, cambrick bettellees, 3-qr. yard-wide and 6-qr. wide cotton and linen checks, white and black bone lace, black wove lace, variety of calicoes, India chints, printed cottons and linens, brown and glazed linen, white jeans, buckrams, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, diaper and damaſk table linen in ſetts, broad and narrow ſtriped tickings, bed-bunts, mens and womens gloves and mittens, ſewing ſilks, coloured thread, Scots white thread, ſhirt buttons, ſcarff, death head and great coat buttons, double gilt coat buttons, mohair, twiſt and cord, white and colour'd tapes, broad worſted quality bindings, ſilk ferrit, cotton and thread laces, gartering, nonſopretties, pins, ribbons, ſilk ferrit, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, bordered and plain bandanoes, lungee romals, ſtay trimmings, variety of pictures, maps and paintings on glaſs, cutlery, hard ware and pewter, bed-ſide and floor carpets, ready-made coats, waiſtcoats and breeches, ſhirts, neck-cloths, &c. gun flints, Engliſh glue, Weſt-India rum, ſugar, &c. &c. &c.

ALL perſons that have any accounts againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL IRWIN, late of the Northern Liberties deceaſed, are deſired to bring them to Jacob Dubre, of the ſaid Northern Liberties, or John Irwin, of Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, in order to have them adjuſted: And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law in ſuch caſes directs. JACOB DUBRE, and JOHN IRWIN, Executors. ⊕

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

October 16, 1755. NUMB. 1399.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

As there is ſomething new and particular in the following Account of the late Action at Lake-George, *wrote by a Perſon in it, we imagine it will not be diſagreeable to our Readers.*

September 11, 1755.

I NOW ſend you an Account of as hot and furious a Fight, for the long Continuance of it, as perhaps ever happened: Indeed no leſs than the Fate of North-America depended on that bloody Day; and we fought for no leſs than Life itſelf; for no Quarter was given: We have loſt ſeveral brave Officers and Numbers of Men killed and wounded, but what is almoſt beyond Belief, is that our wounded are ſo by poiſon'd Ball, and every Wound received by them is mortal: I ſaw one of the Balls given to Major General Lyman by a Soldier; he carried it to the French General, who proteſted his Innocence as to the Knowledge of it.

We had Advice on Sunday of the Enemy's paſſing our Camp, and of their having left their Battoes with a ſtrong Guard ſome Miles above us on the Lake: Orders were given for a Number of Battoes to be mann'd to attack them: I begg'd the General's Leave to accompany that Body, but was refuſed; he telling me he did not know how ſoon he might be attacked, and I might be of more Service where I was: I little imagined it would be ſo ſoon. Happy indeed, was it for us, the Meaſures intended to be taken were altered. One Adams was ſent Expreſs to Fort Lyman, but was unfortunately ſhot within two Miles of the Fort, ſo that they knew nothing of the Danger they were in; for Col. Cookeroft, with the New-York and New-Hampſhire Forces, were encamp'd outſide of the Fort, being between 4 and 500 Men, and no Cannon with them: The Enemy intended to attack them that Night, and the French General curſes the Indians, who, he ſays, prevented him: A particular Mercy of God! For had he attacked them, they would certainly have been overpowered; and the Conſequence our Ruin. On Monday about 8 o'Clock marched out of our Camp, that worthy never-to-be-forgotten Man, Col. Williams, at the Head of 1000 Men, with the famous old Hendrick at the Head of the Mohawks: Between three and four Miles from our Camp, they fell in with the Enemy: The French Army, as I am told, being very ſtrong, amongſt them 250 Grenadiers of France, and 600 Indians: The Enemy had the Advantage on the firſt Charge, driving our Men to our Camp; when a moſt deſperate Engagement enſued, which laſted above Five Hours, with a hot and furious Fire: Victory hung long in Suſpence; but through God's Mercy, we repulſed them with a terrible Slaughter; their General a German Baron taken Priſoner dangerouſly wounded; their Major-General killed on the firſt Attack (he was the ſame who defeated Braddock) and their Aid-de-Camp taken Priſoner. For me to do Juſtice to Major-General Johnſon, is not in my Power; let your Imagination paint to you every Thing that is truly great and noble; it is in him: He was wounded, but not mortally: No General that ever headed an Army could behave with more Intrepidity and Calmneſs. Coming from the Front, I overtook a pretty Youth in a white Waiſtcoat, with his Gun, who told me, he was wounded, and happening to meet him on the Artillery Ground, I aſk'd him, how he did? He anſwered me, he was in a good deal of Pain, and as the Firing was then very hot, ſaid, *I am afraid our Men fire too wild.* The Enemy were then declining to the Right, and made their laſt Efforts there (where fell Col. Titcomb) pouring into a low Ground or Swamp oppoſite to us, about 150 Yards from us; when the heroic Man, with all the Calmneſs in the World, ſaid, it would do good Service to heave ſome Shells there, and drive them out: Whereupon I told Capt. Boyle, who fought the Mortars, and he directly ran to the General, who gave him Orders to do it. He immediately got the Hoit in Readineſs, and threw five Shells which did noble Service indeed, driving the Enemy with Terror out of the Swamp; they ſet up a horrid Yelp, which we always anſwered with a Huzza: The Hoit burſt in firing the laſt Shell; but had they not been thrown, the Enemy would certainly have forced the Camp, as we had not on that Quarter 50 Men to oppoſe them, the reſt being hotly engaged. To do Juſtice to Merit, Lieutenant Liſcomb and Lieutenant Cooke of the Train, behaved with uncommon Bravery: Mr. Wraxal was every where: The two Butlers, Brothers, a Capt. and a Lieut. of the Indians, no Words can expreſs their Courage. The Enemy have loſt near a Thouſand Men; the Road for three Miles being ſtrew'd with dead Bodies. We are continually under Arms, having conſtant Alarms Night and Day.

There were killed on the Spot, Col. Williams, Col. Titcomb, and Major Aſhley; the Captains Farrel, Maginnis, Maginny, Stoddard, Barnum, Makinnis and Ingerſon; all the above were ſcalp'd and horribly mangled: Private Men killed outright of Col. Williams's Regiment, 50; of Col. Titcomb's 35; of Col. Ruggles's 37; of the Connecticut 39; of Rhode-Iſland 21; in all 182.---The wounded not yet known; but all mortal that are wounded with poiſon'd Ball.

From the *LONDON* Magazine for *June*, 1755.

We gave, in our laſt Magazine, an Account of the Number of Britiſh *and* French *Inhabitants in* North-America; *and, as we promiſed, ſhall now give the State of the two Nations on that Continent; by which our Readers will perceive, from what Motives, and by what Means, tho' ſo inferior to us, they have been able to diſtreſs us in that Part of the World.*

THE Climate of *Canada* is ſo cold, that the River *St. Lawrence* is not navigable from *October* to *May*, by Reaſon of Ice, and the Earth ſo long covered with Snow, that the Inhabitants have great Difficulty to maintain their ſmall Stocks of Cattle thro' the Winter; and the *Indian* Trade, which is all the Buſineſs of the Country, takes ſuch Numbers of Men from Labour, that they raiſe very little Grain more than is neceſſary for their annual Subſiſtence, which frequently falls ſhort. The Forces maintained by the King in this Country are diſtributed amongſt the ſmall Forts in the inland Parts, ſome to the Diſtance of above 1000 Miles.

From what has been ſaid with reſpect to *Canada*, the Reader may perceive a Reaſon why the *French* are ſo earneſt to encroach on the Poſſeſſions of their Neighbours; and tho' *Louiſiana* might make them ſome Amends, yet it lies at ſo vaſt a Diſtance, that *Canada*, for many Ages to come, can reap but little Benefit from it; that is, till the two Colonies, by the Increaſe of their reſpective Inhabitants, ſhall draw cloſer together.

The Diſtance by Land between the two Capitals, going, as they are obliged to do, by Lakes and Rivers, is at leaſt 700 Leagues: Altho' the direct Diſtance, could it be travelled for Woods and Moraſſes, would not be above 450. It is a Journey by Water of three Months, from *Quebeck* to *New Orleans*; and three Times as much from *New-Orleans* to *Quebeck*, going againſt the Stream of the *Miſſiſippi*, and other rapid Rivers. In all this Space there are no more than a few Stockado Forts, at a great Diſtance from each other, and without any Settlements. The Diſtance by Sea is equal to that thro' the Continent: For to their Colonies they have no more than two Inlets, the Mouth of the *Miſſiſippi*, and that of the River *St. Lawrence*, near 1000 Leagues aſunder; whilſt the *Engliſh* find Admiſſion into theirs by an infinite Number of Rivers, which fall into the Atlantic Ocean within that Space, and afford them ſo many Advantages of Trade.

But altho' the *French* Colonies are far inferior to the *Engliſh*, with reſpect to the Number of Inhabitants, commodious Situation, and Quality of Soil; yet they far exceed them in other Advantages. In the firſt Place, the Country to the Weſt of *Canada* is the beſt Country for Furs in all *America*; for Beaver or Caſtor, the farther South, hath leſs Fur, and more Hair. This valuable Trade they have engroſſed almoſt wholly to themſelves, by having all that immenſe Tract of Country open to them; while they exclude the *Engliſh*, by incloſing them, and ſhutting up all Paſſages excepting one or two, by which the *Indians* can have Acceſs to them. As their whole Buſineſs almoſt is their Trade with the *Indians*, their young Men, for Sake of Gain, travel and reſide among them: Nay, they become acquainted with the Woods, whence named *Coureurs de Bois*, or Wood-rangers; are inured to Hardſhips, become enterprizing, and are as good at Buſh fighting, as the *Indians* themſelves: At Home they are muſtered and exerciſed; all excepting Eccleſiaſticks and ſome others, may be accounted ſo many Soldiers, who are better for the Service of that Country than their beſt veteran Troops, and even the *Indians* themſelves. For this Reaſon that Sort of Life is encouraged in *Canada*; and it is a Qualification for a young Man to make a Tour on the Lakes, as it is in *Europe* to make a Campaign.

The Country is divided into Seignories, and the Lands held in Soccage, by the Tenants, who are thereby obliged, on any Occaſion, to take up Arms for their Defence. The whole being likewiſe under one general Command, the People obey with ſuch Alacrity, "That (to uſe the Words of a Memorial before me) in Caſe of any Attack, they all fly, on the firſt Notice, to the Place of Danger, as readily as in a Garriſon on beating or ſounding a Call."

The *French* fortify alſo wherever they come, but above all take Care to gain the *Indians*; and are now Maſters, ſays the ſame Memorial, of all the *Indians* in the eaſtern Part of the Continent. For this Purpoſe they conſtantly keep Prieſts, or other Emiſſaries amongſt them; and ſo naturally conform themſelves to the *Indian* Ways, as ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed. In fine, they frequently intermarry with them, by which Methods they ſtrengthen their Intereſt, and endear themſelves to the *Indians*, who are very true to them.

This is the general State of the *French* in *America*, while that of the *Britiſh* Colonies is too much the Reverſe. Each is a diſtinct Government, wholly independent of the Reſt, purſuing its own Intereſt, and ſubject to no General Command. If we conſider their State as to Force, we ſhall find them, for the moſt Part, very weak and defenceleſs. Above two Parts in three of *Nova Scotia* are in the Hands of the *French*, who have ſeized all the North Main, and left us only the Peninſula: However, we have there *Annapolis*, *Halifax*, and ſome other thriving Settlements, which begin to put on a very good Aſpect.

New-England is ſtrong and indifferently well fortified, particularly Northward, where it has a Chain of Forts reaching to *Albany*, which defend a Line of 300 Miles. Its eaſtern Frontier alſo, which was tolerably well ſecured before, has been lately reinforced by the Addition of two Forts, built laſt Summer, on the Banks of the River *Kennebeck*.

New-York, the principal Frontier againſt *Canada*, is provided with no very ſtrong Fort in its Capital, and wants ſome to ſecure the Entrance of its Harbour. *Albany* has another Fort ſtill leſs defenſible, and at 150 Miles Diſtance. There are two regular Companies in *Britiſh* Pay in each Fort; but they are too far aſunder for mutual Defence, or even Aſſiſtance.

Theſe are all the Forts to be found on the *Britiſh* Main to the South of *Port-Royal*: And to the South of *New York*, for 600 Miles together, the Coaſt is unfortified, excepting by its natural Shoalineſs, till you come to *Charles-Town*; but lower down we find a few poor Ones in *Georgia*, the Southern Frontier of the *Britiſh* Territories.

If we conſider the Strength of the Colonies, in reſpect to military Forces, altho' ſo full of People, we ſhall find them almoſt deſtitute of fighting Men. In ſome Colonies there is no Appearance at all of a Militia; and in ſome others there may be an Appearance of ſuch, but none of Service; whatever there are being poorly armed. The Sound of War or Enemies, ſays the Memorial, eſpecially the *Indians*, is terrible to them. But when we come to enquire for theſe *Indians*, who were ſo numerous formerly in the Country, and would have been their ſureſt Defence, we ſcarce find any in moſt of the Colonies in the Parts inhabited by the *Engliſh*; who have made it their Buſineſs every where, by Degrees, to root them out, either by making War on them, or ſetting their ſeveral Nations or Tribes at Variance among themſelves. It may not be amiſs, therefore, to ſet forth the defenceleſs State of the Colonies in this particular.

The inland Parts of the Northern Main of *Nova-Scotia*, and the Country between that and the River *Kennebeck*, bounding *New-England*, having never been ſettled by either *French* or *Engliſh*, is poſſeſſed by the ſeveral Tribes of the *Abenákki* or *Abnakki Indians*, who were the natural Inhabitants of *New-England*, and are inveterate Enemies to it, on Account of former Quarrels; which has reduced them to the Number of about 640. In the Peninſula there are a few Tribes of *Mikmaks*, called formerly by the *French* *Souriquois*.

In *New-England* there are but a very few *Indians* left, almoſt all having been deſtroyed by the Wars, or driven out; Part into the Country Eaſtward, which are thoſe juſt now mentioned, and Part into the Territories of the *French*, to whom they are firmly attached; excepting the Tribes who, in 1749. came voluntarily, it is ſaid, and ſubmitted to the Governor of *New-York*.

This laſt Province has very few *Indians* belonging to it, unleſs we reckon for ſuch the *Six Nations*, who are ſaid to be ſettled within the Province, and more properly under its Protection: Thoſe were formerly a numerous People, 10 or 12,000 ſtrong, but at preſent it is thought that they do not exceed 1500 fighting Men.

New-Jerſey has very few *Indians*, and none who could be of Service in War. *Pennſylvania* has 6 or 700; but Half of them are *Shawaneſe*; who to avoid Moleſtation from their Neighbours, leaving their Habitations along the River which is called by their Name in the *French* Maps, and falls into the *Ohio*, removed to the River *Suſquehannah* in that Province: But being menaced by the *Six Nations* for Miſchief done on *Delawiare* River, in 1728, returned to the *Ohio*, where many *Delawares* had gone before for Sake of Hunting; and two Years after, by the Perſuaſions of a *French* Emiſſary, put themſelves wholly under the Protection of the *French*; which they ſignified at their Return, by hoiſting a *French* Flag at their Town: However, at preſent they for the general are, or pretend to be, Friends to the *Engliſh*.

In *Maryland* there are a few *Indians*, called *Nanticokes*, on the Eaſt Shore; but on the other Side ſcarce any at all. In *Virginia* they have none in the Parts inhabited by the *Engliſh*, but live in ſeparate Towns. In *Carolina* they were formerly very numerous; but the *Engliſh*, ſays the Memorial of 1732, made it their Policy to play one Nation againſt another, till they became exceedingly reduced, altho' conſiderable Numbers ſtill remain. Mr. *Neal* ſays, the *Engliſh* were ſo *wiſe* as to do the ſame by the *Indians* of *New-England*. By this falſe Step, as well as horrid Policy, they have greatly diſtreſſed inſtead of relieving themſelves; for, as the Country backwards, as well as forwards, lies open to an Invader, in caſe the *French* ſhould pour in their numerous Tribes of *Indians* on them, what Devaſtation, and Ruin would be made, for Want of other *Indians* acquainted with their Way of making War to oppoſe them? So that it is to be feared, that upon ſuch an Invaſion, the firſt Thing they would have Occaſion to repent, would be the Deſtruction of their own *Indians* *.

* *General* Oglethorpe, *was ſo ſenſible of the reaſonable Diſguſt of the* Indians *to the* Engliſh, *that during his whole Adminiſtration in* Georgia, *he endeavoured to recover their Confidence and Affection, by enforcing Punctuality and Integrity in the Dealings with them, and licenſing only ſuch Traders as he found honeſt and faithful; and the Prohibition of ſpirituous Liquors from* Georgia *greatly and experimentally, contributed to his Patriotick Intentions: The Conſequence was that he was venerated by all the* Indian *Tribes, and had their Aſſiſtance on any Emergency, particularly on the ever memorable Invaſion of the* Spaniards, *in* 1742.

BERLIN, July 12.

A NEGOTIATION is ſet on Foot for terminating the Differences with the Court of Dreſden concerning the Navigation of the Elbe and the Staple Duty exacted at Magdeburgh.

Hanover, July 9. On the Return of an Expreſs from London it is believed, that the reciprocal Marriages between the Prince of Wales and one of the Princeſſes of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, and of the Prince of Brunſwick with the Princeſs Auguſta of England, will be declared: It is alſo believed, that the other Princeſs of Brunſwick will be eſpouſed by Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel; and that immediately after theſe Marriages are fixed, an Alliance of great Conſequence will be made public.

Beſides the Heſſian Troops that are to enter into the Pay of Great-Britain, it is ſaid, that 4000 more will enter into that of the States-General.

Franckfort, July 11. The French Miniſters at ſeveral of the German Courts have lately received new Inſtructions concerning ſome important Negociations that are on the Carpet, particularly at Manheim and Stutgard, the Reſidences of the Elector Palatine and and the Duke of Wirtemberg. The former of thoſe Princes is compleating his Troops with the greateſt Diligence, and quarters them ſo that they may ſoon unite in one Body if Occaſion require it.

July 13. The new Levies that are making by the Court of Caſſel will enable it to complete very ſoon the 8000 Men, which, by Virtue of a new Subſidy Treaty, are to enter into the Service of Great-Britain. This Corps, which will conſiſt of 6000 Foot and 2000 Horſe, will be furniſhed with a Train of 18 Field-pieces. It was to ſign this Treaty that the Hereditary Prince returned lately from Hamburgh to Caſſel. That Houſe has ſtill 4000 Men ready to enter into the Service of ſome other Power that may have Occaſion for them.

Vienna, July 5. The Turkiſh Garriſon at Belgrade, on the News of the Grand Vizir's Depoſition, revolted and expelled all their Officers, who took Shelter in our Garriſon of Senlin, where, by her Imperial Majeſty's Order, they are treated with all poſſible Reſpect at the Publick Expence.

Naples, June 10. An Algerine Xebeck of 18 Guns and 80 Men, being ſurprized on the 28th of laſt Month by a Tempeſt, had the Boldneſs to take Shelter in the Port of Trapani. But though the Captain had the Precaution to hang out the Tuſcan Flag, and to keep the greateſt Part of the Hands out of Sight, it was ſoon known the Veſſel belonged to the Barbarians, and being boarded by the Men belonging to the two Gallies, was taken and carried into Palermo.

Legborn, June 28. The Republick of Tunis has given a very noble Teſtimony of Fidelity to Treaties; the Vice-Admiral of that State having actually gone on board a ſmall Dutch Veſſel, in order to defend her againſt an Algerine Corſair, which he performed with all the Courage and Honour poſſible, and alſo with all the Succeſs he could deſire.

The Duke of Modena will ſpeedily return to Milan; in Conſequence of which, it is thought, we ſhall hear ſome very important News.

Genoa, June 20. Laſt Week was launched here a Galley, purchaſed

chaſed by the King of Sardinia, to cruize with ſome others on the Algerine Corſairs that infeſt the Coaſts of Sardinia.

June 28. Letters from Baſtia of the 21ſt Inſt. adviſe, that a Reſolution had been taken in the late General Aſſembly of the Malecontents, to appropriate all the Fruits and Tenths belonging to the Biſhops and Canons of the Iſland, to enable them to oppoſe the Republick; that ſeveral other Malecontents were returned to the Iſland to join their Partizans, and had induſtriouſly ſpread a Report, of having brought with them a Supply of 24,000 Livres. The Malecontents have burnt and deſtroyed the Fattoria, called the Procoia in Fiumorbo, belonging to the Families of Fieſchi and Spinola of this City: And their Agent, with his Family, has been obliged to take Refuge in Baſtia.

LONDON, *July* 23.

The Fleet ſailed under the Command of Admiral Hawke conſiſts of the following Ships, viz. The St. George, Barfleur, and Prince George, of 90 Guns: The Buckingham, Monmouth, Lancaſter, Culloden, Naſſau, Orford, Captain, and Elizabeth, of 70 Guns: The Weymouth, Medway, and York, of 60 Guns: The Newcaſtle of 50, Trident of 64, and Ambuſcade, of 40 Guns: And the Savage Sloop.

By Captain Gardner from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

Paris, July 18. *They write from Breſt, that great Diligence is uſed in refitting the Soleil Royal of* 80 *Guns, and the Tonant of* 74, *which are to be immediately equipped, with ſix other Ships of the Line.*

Hague, July 27. There is nothing myſterious in the Evacuation of Tournay, Ypres, and Furnes. As they are in the ſame Condition that they were in at the End of the War, it would be ſacrificing the Garriſons and the Artillery out of mere Wantonneſs, to leave them in thoſe Towns under our preſent Apprehenſions, whether well or ill grounded, that the War which is lighted up in America will ſpread to the Continent of Europe. In that Caſe we ſhould be Loſers, and the Low Countries would not be Gainers.

Madrid, July 15. Expreſſes are continually coming and going between this Court and thoſe of Verſailles and Liſbon. Many People will have it, that there is on the Carpet a Treaty between the three Courts for the mutual Guaranty of their Settlements in the Weſt Indies; but they don't tell us in what Forwardneſs is this Negotiation, with which we have been long amuſed.

Several armed Frigates have arrived within theſe three Weeks from Toulon, at Cadiz, where M. de la Guache's Squadron is now at Anchor.

Compeigne, July 27. On Friday the Duke de Mirepoix arrived here from England, and the ſame Day had the Honour to pay his Reſpects to the King, by whom he was very graciouſly received.

Bruſſels, Auguſt 1. The French Troops continue to advance towards the Plain of Liſle, where a numerous Train of Artillery is ſpeedily expected. Two other Bodies of the ſame Troops are aſſembling near St. Omers, whither they are likewiſe bringing Artillery.

Letters from Compeigne mention nothing but the Concourſe of General Officers, Officers of the Navy, Contractors, &c. to receive their reſpective Orders. Marſhal Belleiſle, who is alſo come to Compeigne, aſſiſted, with ſome other Field Marſhals, at a Cabinet Council held there on Sunday laſt.

Utrecht, Auguſt 3. By this Day's Italian Poſt we learn, that two Engliſh Men of War were arrived in the Harbour of Nice, where it was ſtrongly reported, that an Engliſh Squadron would ſpeedily arrive in the Mediterranean. This News is confirmed by Letters from Genoa, Leghorn, and Portmahon.

Bourdeaux, July 22. The Merchants here are very anxious for the Returns they expect from the Colonies in America, eſpecially ſince they received Advice of new Armaments making in England, and of the ſpeedy Departure of a Fleet from Spithead.

Chamberry, July 23. *The Courts of Turin and France have not only amicably adjuſted the Difference occaſion'd by Mandrin's Affair, but are likewiſe going to concert Meaſures for effectually ſuppreſſing the Smuggling Trade carried on by their Subjects to the Detriment of both Crowns.*

Madrid, July 8. *The foreign Merchants who were wont to ſupply us with Corn, will take but little of our Money this Year; for we are informed from all Parts, that there is a Proſpect of a richer Harveſt than has been known in the Memory of Man.*

Hanover, July 22. *By the Subſidy Treaty which the King has concluded with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, it is ſtipulated, that the Body of Troops to be furniſhed by the latter, ſhall conſiſt of* 8000 *Men; but if there be Occaſion, it is to be increaſed to* 12,000.

July 26. *M. de Buſſy, who came hither in the Character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary, in order to negotiate an Accommodation between England and France, is juſt ſet out on his Return to Paris, without taking his Leave, purſuant to Orders brought him by a Courier.*

His Majeſty has concluded a Subſidy Treaty with the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, for a Body of 6000 *Troops, to be in the Pay of Great-Britain.*

We expected to enjoy the Preſence of our moſt gracious Sovereign ſome Months longer; but our Hopes are vaniſhed, for it is not doubted but his Majeſty will reſolve to return ſpeedily to England, where his Preſence ſeems to become every Day more neceſſary at this Juncture.

It is reported that an Augmentation is to be made in the Troops of this Electorate, and ſome even pretend, that the Orders for this Purpoſe are already iſſued to the Colonels and other commanding Officers.

Berlin, July 22. *The projected Marriage of the Prince of Wales with a Princeſs of Wolfenbuttel, gives great Pleaſure to the King, and all the Royal Family.*

Bruſſels, July 22. *The Dutch having thought proper to evacuate moſt of the Barrier Towns, they have withdrawn their Garriſons from Tournay, Ypres, and Furnes. Seven Boats laden with Artillery and Warlike Stores, and a Company of Dutch Gunners, arrived here from Tournay. Several Boats are alſo arrived at Ghent, with Artillery from Oſtend.*

July 28. *Boats daily arrive in Brabant, laden with Artillery and Warlike Stores withdrawn from Towns in the Auſtrian Flanders.*

According to Letters from Dunkirk, the Garriſon of that Town, which conſiſted of four Regiments, has juſt been reinforced with ſix more. They are hard at Work in repairing the Riſbank, and are planting ſeveral Batteries towards the Sea, as was done ſome time before the laſt War broke out. The ſame Letters inform us, that the Iriſh Brigade was to be aſſembled at St. Omers by the End of this Month.

Paris, July 21. *The Court is preparing againſt any Events. Preparations are redoubled at Breſt and Rochefort, and in the other Ports of France, for equipping Privateers, particularly at Nantz, St. Malo, Boulogne, and Bourdeaux, and along the Coaſt of Guyenne; ſo that the Publick expects ſhortly to ſee Letters of Marque granted.*

LONDON,

July 26. It is ſaid in ſome private Letters from the Hague, that France has ſounded the principal Members of the Republick, with Regard to the Part they intend to act, in Caſe Broils ariſe on the Continent; and they agree that a Neutrality would beſt ſuit them, provided Flanders were not touched; but as France's main Advantage lies in a War on that Side, ſhe does not ſeem contented with that Hint, but wants them to declare their Sentiments more explicitly.

According to a private Letter from the Hague, ſuch Meaſures have been taken, with Secrecy and Succeſs, that as ſoon as the States-General come to a Reſolution of augmenting their Forces with ten Thouſand Men, that Augmentation will be immediately made, and at the ſame Time a Fund fixed for building and equipping 30 Ships of the Line. At Length the Powers are waking from their Lethargy, and beginning to diſcover that private Wealth is only a Bait, if the Government wants Power to protect publick Liberty.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated July 18.

"*A Plan for opening a Branch of Commerce wch might be very ſucceſsfully carried on, by Means of the Situation of our Settlements in North America by the Way of Hudſon's Bay, on Condon it be thought prudent to give up our preſent Situation on the Back of the Engliſh Colonies, engages the particular Attention of many, ad is ſaid to be countenanced by thoſe who neither want Inclination or Ability to put it in Practice.*"

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated July 24.

"*Yeſterday two ſmall French Veſſels appeared at the Back of the Iſle of Wight; Sir Edward Hawke ordered a Sloop to weigh and give them Chace, who took one of them, which appears to be a Shallop, and had about ten or twelve Hands on board.*"

The Servants who are appointed to attend his Majeſty on his Return, are ordered to be ready at a Day's Notice.

They write from Chatham, that on Wedneſday the Windſor ſailed down the River. Next Day the Hampton Court was commiſſioned, and the Command given to Capt. Broderick. The Newark, Swiftſure, and Dreadnought, are hourly expected to be commiſſioned, being all ready for Pendants.

It is ſaid the French Ambaſſador left a Memorial to be publiſhed in a few Days after his Departure.

It is currently reported that the King of Pruſſia has entered into an offenſive and defenſive Treaty with his Majeſty at Hanover.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke is going to intercept the Martinico Fleet, and Admiral Weſt the Ships coming from the Eaſt-Indies; and that Admiral Smith will ſail very ſoon with a Squadron to Jamaica.

Auguſt 7. By a Gentleman arrived at Dover on Wedeſday laſt from Calais, we are informed, that Monſ. D'Anglemont, Commandant of Piccardy, has given particular Orders to the proper Officers, narrowly to ſearch and ſtrictly examine all Paſſengers that come from England; and a double Guard do Duty all along the Sea Coaſts, and in the garriſon'd Towns of Piccardy.

Our laſt Accounts from Hanover aſſure us, that the Treaty of Subſidy with the Landgrave of Heſſe, for 8000 Men, is for eighteen Years certain.

Letters from Paris tell us, that the Court has taken a Reſolution to augment their Land Forces with 50,000 Men.

The Engliſh Ship, laden with Oxen from Tetuan to Gibralter, which was taken by a French Xebeque, has been releaſed, upon the French Captain's being informed, that War was not declared between the two Crowns.

His Majeſty's Ships Princeſs Mary, Oxford, Tilbury, and Iſis, fitting out in Portſmouth Harbour, are in great Forwardneſs; and Orders are received to bring down to the Harbour the Berwick, Ludlow Caſtle, and Dover, to get them ready for Pendants.

It is ſaid ſome Bomb-veſſels will ſpeedily be put into Commiſſion.

We hear the Merchants of Briſtol and Liverpool are ſo very indefatigable in fitting out Veſſels for privateering, that they have already two Veſſels of 44 Guns each, and 22 more from 30 to 20 Guns each, ready to put to Sea upon the firſt Notice.

We hear that two Merchants in Liverpool, and two in the Iſle of Man, are fitting out two Privateers, to have Swivels and ſmall Arms, and 40 Men each; they are built in the form of Wherries, and can be particularly uſeful in picking up Merchantmen.

Yeſterday Morning there was a ſmart Preſs for Sea-men in the Out-parts, particularly in Weſtminſter, and the Pariſhes of St. Giles, in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomſbury, where a great Number of Seamen were picked up.

Auguſt 9. Our Correſpondent at the Hague writes, that tho' the Dutch have withdrawn their Forces and Ammunition from the Places moſt expoſed to the French, yet if they ſhould attack Namur, Maeſtricht, or Bergen-op-Zoom, they will find warm Work before thoſe Places will ſurrender; for the States have determined to alter their Scheme, and are preparing a Fleet, ſo that in leſs than ſix Months 20 Ships of the Line will be at Sea, and thoſe ſuch as will command Reſpect, and revive the antient Glory of thoſe Provinces.

The Merchants of the City of London have ſubſcribed already the Sum of 300,000 £ in caſe War ſhould be declared, to fit out a Fleet of Privateers on a private Expedition, to retaliate the Wrongs our People in America have received from the perfidious French.

Yeſterday the French Merchants on Change offered Premiums from 25 to 30 per Cent. Inſurance on their Ships, and many Policies were under-wrote for 30 £.

It is reported that a Meſſage has been ſent to the French Court, by proper Authority, importing, that if the French preſume to invade the Netherlands, or any other Poſſeſſions of our Allies, with a View to make themſelves Amends for Miſcarriages and ill Succeſs at Sea, they may depend upon it, that England will liſten to no Terms of Accommodation, while France has a Ship of War left. If this is true, it is talking in the true old Engliſh Stile; and may ſuch noble Spirit prevail, till the French Monarchy be reduced to Boundaries conſiſtent with the Safety of its Neighbours!

Orders have been ſent to the ſeveral Yards to expedite the ſmall Ships of War with all Diligence.

They write from Edinburgh, that a Subſcription was open'd there on Monday Se'nnight, to fit out Privateers from Leith againſt the French; and next Day Orders were given to get four Ships equipt for that Purpoſe with the utmoſt Expedition; and as the Subſcription goes briſkly on, 'tis expected ſeveral more Veſſels will ſpeedily be fitted out.

They write from Poole, that ſome of their Merchants are now fitting out a Privateer, to be called the Fox, to mount eight Carriage Guns, and fourteen Swivels, and to carry Seventy Men, and be commanded by Capt. Thomas Franklin: She is to be ready to ſail by the 10th *of next Month.*

WILLIAMSBURG, October 3.

From Auguſta we learn, That a Party of the Militia, under the Command of one Captain Dickinſon, met with and attacked a Party of the Northern Indians, of whom one was killed, and ſeveral wounded. Two Indian Boys, of the Catawba Nation, whom the Northern Indians had taken Priſoners, were retaken by our People. Captain Dickinſon had one Man killed.

ANNAPOLIS, October 9.

By a Perſon who arrived in Town laſt Monday from Col. Creſap's, we are told, that laſt Wedneſday Se'nnight, in the Morning, the Indians had taken a Man Priſoner, who was going to Fort Cumberland from Frazier's, and had alſo carried off a Woman from Frazier's Plantation, which is four Miles on this Side Fort Cumberland. The ſame Morning they fell in with a Man and his Wife, who had left their Plantation, and were retiring into the more populous Parts of the Country; they ſhot the Horſe on which the Man rid, but as it did not fall immediately, he made his Eſcape; the Woman it is ſuppoſed fell into their Hands, as neither ſhe, nor the Horſe on which ſhe was riding, have ſince been heard of. The ſame Party of Indians have alſo killed or carried off Benjamin Rogers, his Wife, and ſeven Children, and Edmund Marle, of Frederick County. On Patterſon's Creek many Families have, within this Month, been murdered, carried away, or burnt in their Houſes, by a Party of theſe Barbarians, who have entirely broke up that Settlement.

Another Perſon who left Stoddert's Fort laſt Sunday, acquaints us, that the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country were in the greateſt Conſternation; that near 80 Perſons were fled to the ſaid Fort for Protection, and many more gone off in the greateſt Confuſion to Pennſylvania: This, it ſeems, has been occaſioned by an Expreſs that was ſent Lieutenant Stoddert and the Neighbourhood, by Col. Creſſop, adviſing them, that a Party of 17 Indians had paſſed by his Houſe, and cut off ſome People, who dwelt on the Town-Creek, which is a few Miles on this Side Col. Creſſop's: One Daniel Aſhloff, who lived near that Creek, is come down towards Conegocheig, and gives the ſame Account. He ſays alſo, that as himſelf and Father, with ſeveral others, were retiring from their Plantations, laſt Saturday, they were attacked by the ſame Indians, as he ſuppoſes, and all but himſelf were killed, or taken Priſoners. It is ſaid that Mr. Stoddert, who has a Command of 15 Men, invited a few of the Neighbourhood to join him, and to go in Queſt of the Enemy, but they would not be perſuaded; whereupon he applied himſelf to Major Prather for a Detachment of the Militia, either to go with a Party of his Men in Purſuit of the Savages, or garriſon his Fort, while he made an Excurſion. We hope there will be no Backwardneſs in the Militia to comply with ſuch a reaſonable Requeſt, eſpecially as any Party or Perſon that ſhall take an Enemy Priſoner, will be rewarded with Six Pounds Currency; and the Perſon who will kill an Enemy, with Four Pounds, provided he can produce Witneſſes, or the Enemy's Scalp, in Teſtimony of ſuch Action.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Sept. 20.

We hear, that on board one of the French Ships lately brought in here, there has been found a large Number of Scalping Knives, which were ſent from France for the Indians.

BOSTON, October 6.

By Letters from the Camp before Fort Cumberland, in Nova-Scotia, of the 8th ult. we have Advice, That on the 27th of Auguſt, Major Fry, with ſeveral Officers and 200 Men, embark'd on board the Sloop York, Capt. Cobb, and the Schooner Warren, Captain Adams; and the ſame Evening landed at Chipoudie, a Village about 8 Leagues up the River, having Inſtructions to bring off all the Inhabitants and ſet Fire to the Houſes.---That upon their firſt landing they marched with an advance and two flank Guards to the Village, but found all the Inhabitants were fled except 25 Women and Children, who were taken Priſoners. The next Morning they ſet Fire to the Buildings and burnt down 181 Houſes and Barns, with all the Hay, Grain, &c. therein.---After this they proceeded to the Maſs-houſe, which, with what was therein, was burnt to Aſhes;---then putting the Priſoners on board one of the Tranſports which lay ready for that Purpoſe, they embark'd again, and the next Morning two of the Officers with 62 Men, were ordered to proceed to Pitcoudiack; and having landed within Sight of the arm'd Veſſels, they found the Houſes entirely evacuated; and by the firſt of September, they laid the Buildings in Aſhes, for fifteen Miles in Length on the northerly Side of the River; and about 6 on the other Side; and when they came in Sight of a Maſs-Houſe, they diſcover'd Foot Tracks lately made, and ſoon after perceived a Smoak; the Maſs-Houſe being cloſe to a thick Wood, they poſted proper Guards, and as they were preparing to fire the Houſe, a Signal Gun was fired by the Enemy; and before the Guards, and the few Men with them, could repair to the main Body, they found themſelves almoſt ſurrounded by them; upon which they were obliged to ruſh thro' them as well as they could, firing their Pieces, and receiving their Fire; and while thus retreating, the Indians gained Ground, ſhot Lieut. March, and took and wounded ſome others. But a Serjeant with 6 Men coming from a Cops of Wood, ſtop'd their Purſuit, ſo that the reſt of our Men gain'd the Dyke and ſecured their Retreat.---At this Time it was impoſſible for Major Fry to come to their Aſſiſtance, on Account of the Rapidity of the River, being driven by the Current 3 Quarters of a Mile below the intended Landing Place; but landing the reſt of his Men as ſoon as he poſſibly could, drew up the whole Body, and made a Stand; upon which the Enemy likewiſe drew up in a Body, beſides the Dykes lined with Indians, and Parties ſcouting in the Woods, ſuppoſed to be upwards of 300, but they were not inclined to engage our Forces in an open Manner, tho' with ſuch a Number they might have done almoſt as they pleaſed.---At high Water the two arm'd Veſſels got in as near the Shore as they ſafely could, and covering each of the Flanks, ſent their Boats aſhore, and took our Men and carried them on board; the Veſſels during the Embarkation, fired their Cannon and kept the Rebels off.---Several of the Enemy were killed, but how many is uncertain.---253 Houſes and Barns, beſides the Maſs-Houſe, have been burnt.

We hear from Salem and Marblehead, That ſome Fiſhermen there from Halifax inform, That two of Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet had taken a French Man of War of 74 Guns.

Our laſt Accounts from Halifax, bro't by Capt. Hall who arrived here Yeſterday in 9 Days, are----That Capt. Rous had taken 5 or 6 Prizes near Newfoundland, and a Dogger off Louiſbourg, with a conſiderable Sum of Money on board, and carried them into Halifax: That a 20 Gun Ship, and a Snow, were cruizing off Louiſbourg, to obſerve the Motions of the French: And that the French Men of War in that Harbour had got out, and were ſeen ſtanding to the Eaſtward with all the Sail they could croud.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated the 23d of September, 1755.

"'Tis privately talked of here, that Louiſbourg will be in the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh between this and the Firſt Day of December next, of which great Sums of Money are offered (by ſome of the Navy Gentlemen) to be laid. We have all the Symptoms imaginable for ſuch an Enterprize.

The Fleet under the Command of Admiral Holbourn, that has been cruizing off Louiſbourg for ſome Months paſt, is ordered in; four of which arrived Yeſterday, ſuppoſed in order to hold a Council of War. Five Companies of Regulars, belonging to the three Regiments poſted here, are ordered to hold themſelves in Readineſs at an Hour's Warning. His Majeſty's Ships now riding in this Harbour are as follows; 18 Ships of the Line, 3 expected in To-morrow (including the Alcide and Lys) 4 Ships of 20 Guns, and two Snows; which in the Whole you'll ſee makes 24 Engliſh Men of War."

By the laſt Accounts from Lake George, we are told, that on the Twenty-eighth of September, a Scout of four Men who had been ſent out to view the French at Tieronderaga, were returned, and reported, that the Enemy at that Place, had a Camp and Fort as large as ours: And that on the other Side of the Streight, they have another of about 1000 Men.----That in the Morning after they had harboured at a ſmall Iſland in their Rout, a Batteaux with ten Perſons, one of which was a French Officer, came cloſe by them; and that they fired, and killed Six out of the Ten, and would have taken the other four Priſoners; but ſaw at a Diſtance others coming off to their Aſſiſtance. They brought into the Camp with them an Indian Priſoner, who was wounded in the late Action.

A Scout of thirteen Men who have been at Crown Point, were alſo returned, and brought in one of the Enemy's Scouts. They gave the ſame Account as above.

We hear that a German, who pretended to be a Deſerter from the French Army, arrived at our Camp, at Lake George, about 14 Days ago, and begged Protection of General Johnſon; but the General, after ſome Interrogation, ſuſpecting him for a Spy, protected him with a Pair of Irons, and ordered him directly for Albany.

Inteliigences from Oſwego, we have hardly any to mention, ſave, indeed, that the Army lay ready to depart on the 26th of September, waiting then only for a fair Wind.

Some Indians in our Intereſt, having reſolved to revenge the Death of the Engliſh, who have been killed and ſcalped within Halifax Province, by the Cape-Breton or other Indians, thro' the Inſtigation of the French, from whom it is certainly known they have conſtantly received a large Reward for each Scalp; a Party of them lately ſet out from their Head Quarters for that Purpoſe, and proceeding along the Eaſtern Coaſt of that Province as far as Iſle-Madam, near Canſo, having killed and ſcalped ſome of their Men, the Pilot

*** In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for the Year 1756.

Pilot Schooner in coming from the Fleet, accidentally paſſing near that Place, took them on board, and carried them in there with the Scalps. And we hear there is a conſiderable Body of Indians in the Intereſt of the Engliſh, in that Province, who are determined to proceed in the ſame Manner, till they have effectually diſcouraged the French giving Rewards for the Scalps.

Part of a Letter from Albany, dated October 6.

"Our Governor is now here, and we are all very buſy in expediting Stores and Proviſions to the Army under General Johnſon. The late Victory muſt make a deep Impreſſion upon the French as well as all the Indians in their Intereſt: And as ſuch powerful Reinforcements are continually coming up to our Army from New-England, we may hope ſoon to gain our Point at Lake Champlain. The Mohawks are in an excellent Temper, being enraged at the Loſs they have ſuſtained in the late Battle."

Tueſday Evening laſt Colonel Dunbar, with the Britiſh Forces under his Command, being near 1500, arrived here in a Fleet of Thirty-two Sail, from Perth-Amboy. The next Day they ſet Sail for Albany.

And on Thurſday arrived here three Sloops from Cape Cod, with 160 new raiſed Soldiers on board, deſigned for our victorious Army to the Northward.

Monſieur Dieſkau, the French General, is expected in Town this Week from Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 16.*

We hear that General SHIRLEY has given Directions for the Settlement of the Accounts of the Waggons and Carriage Horſes hired in this Province for the late Expedition, and for Payment of the ſame. And that he has alſo been pleaſed to forbid the Enliſting of Servants or Apprentices by the Recruiting Officers. It is hoped, that in grateful Return for this, the Inhabitants will be induſtrious in ſecuring Deſerters, and encouraging the Enliſtment of Freemen.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Diſtinction belonging to Fort Cumberland, dated at Greenway Court, October 6, 1755.

"I am here in my Way to Williamſburgh, and, with the Aſſiſtance of my Lord Fairfax, am hurrying off the Militia to the Neighbourhood of Fort Cumberland. The Body of Indians, who, 'tis my Opinion, thought of ſurprizing the Fort, but have been diverted from their Purpoſe by ſeveral falſe Appearances, made under their Eyes to deceive them, have, in the mean time, cut off the Communication of the Garriſon with the Inhabitants, and have deſtroyed the whole Settlement of Patterſon's Creek, and are continuing their Outrages down Potowmack.--Nothing is to be ſeen but Deſolation and Murder, heightened with every barbarous Circumſtance, and new Inſtances of Cruelty.---They, at the Inſtigation of the French with them, burn up the Plantations, the Smoke of which darkens the Day, and hides the neighbouring Mountains from our Sight.---They acted with the greateſt Conduct, until they diſcovered our Weakneſs; but having been aſſured of that by Deſerters and Priſoners, they now appear openly at all Hours of the Day, and lay all waſte before them.--I was attacked on my Way down, and drove back to the Fort, with the Loſs of one of my Men. Notwithſtanding this Havock our Country People ſeem aſleep, and nothing but Force will engage them to go againſt the Enemy.---The Savages carry off all the young Women. There are about a Hundred killed and taken, and the whole Back Settlements running before them.---I alarmed the Country ſome Days before the Miſchief began, but they were infatuated, and waited their Fate."

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, in Virginia, October 9, 1755.

"This Day we hear that the Indians have burnt ſome Houſes within fourteen Miles of this Town, and yet the People ſeem quiet and eaſy. The whole Settlement on Patterſon's Creek have left their Plantations, and the People on the South Branch of Potowmack are doing the ſame."

There are a Number of other Letters in Town confirming the above melancholy Accounts, one of which ſays, that it is the Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians (our pretended Friends) that have perpetrated theſe horrid Cruelties in Virginia: That the Number of Indians, who lately went out from Suſquehannah againſt the French and their Indians, have returned, being frighten'd at hearing of the Number of the Enemy, and the Miſchief they have done among the Virginians: And that ſome of the Inhabitants, on the Frontiers of this Province, were leaving their Habitations, for fear of falling into the Hands of theſe Blood-thirſty Savages.

In a Letter from Dumfries in Virginia, dated alſo the Ninth of October, it is mentioned, that above a Hundred Recruits were to march that Day from Frederickſburgh and Alexandria for Wills's Creek, where they had about 130 Men, but that there were not above 50 of them fit for Duty. By the ſame Letter there is Advice, that the Hicks, Capt. Gilpin, was arrived with Palatines, and that War was not declared the 20th of Auguſt.

Tueſday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

Arrived. Capt. Knox in Barbados from this Port; and Capt. Blair in Liverpool from North-Carolina, belonging to this Place.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide from New-York.
Schooner Buckſkin, William Mills from North-Carolina.
Sloop Hannah, Ralph Loftus from Ditto.
---- Dolphin, Jeremiah Hand from Ditto.
Schooner Induſtry, Bartholomew Fabre from St. Kitts.
Sloop Hanover, Iſaac Young from Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Southall, Hugh Bowes from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sally, Richard Taylor for Jamaica.
Sloop Penniſtone, Edward Turner for Virgin-Iſlands.
Ship Montego Packet, William Meldrum for Jamaica.
Sloop Smugglers Downfall, Matthias Roach for Nevis.
Ship Delabanty, George Rankin for St. Kitts.
---- Leith Galley, John Sharp for Barbados.
---- Ann, George Fortin for Jamaica.
Sloop Hunter, John Walſh for Ditto.
Brig Rebecca, Ferdinando Bowd for Boſton.
---- Sarah, William Clymer for Barbados.
Ship Crawford, Nathan Stokes for Dublin.
---- Carpenter, Thomas Rodgers for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Eſther, John Kennedy to Barbados.
---- Experiment, Daniel Dole to Boſton.
Schooner Two Brothers, Ephraim Gilbert to New York.
---- Ann, Alexander Rolland to Antigua.
Brig Rebecca, Daniel England to Jamaica.
Sloop Smugglers Downfall, Matthias Roach to Nevis.
Brig Argo, John Hinton to Fyall.
Brig Betſey, John Shankland to Jamaica.

Imported in the Myrtilla, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt prices, by

CHARLES OSBORNE,

Druggiſt from London, at the Golden Peſtle, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Trotter's, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of drugs, chymical and galenical medicines: Alſo Daffy's elixir, James's powder, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's pills, Squire's elixir, ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Boſtock's elixir, Lockyer's pills, Britiſh oyl, Stoughton's bitters, with nipple glaſſes, pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of ſhips, not carrying ſurgeons with them, may be furniſhed with medicine cheſts and directions. Families, living diſtant from a doctor, may be furniſhed alſo with cheſts of all ſizes at very low rates. T. b. c. 8 Ws.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid John Taylor above a twelvemonth, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, on Monday next, the 20th of this inſtant October, all the houſhold furniture belonging to the widow LEGAY, at the houſe where William Gray formerly lived in Gray's Alley. The ſale to begin at Ten a clock. ⊕

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold by

ANN THORNTON,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a few doors above Iſrael Pemberton's,

AN aſſortment of neat blue and white, and white Worceſter China ware. Tbc.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CORNELIA BRADFORD, Widow, late of this City deceaſed, on Mortgage, Bond, or Book Debt, are deſired to make Payment to GEORGE SMITH, and CORNELIA, his Wife, Executors: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid. T. b. c. 6 Ws.

STRAYED away from John Cook, ſhoemaker of Lower Merion, on the 11th of Auguſt laſt, a red cow, with a ſtar on her forehead, with ſome white on her rump. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Cook, or to Conrad Schultz, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, paid by JOHN COOK.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Duffield, late of Lower Dublin, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment: And thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by

⊕ PETER PETERSON VANHORN, Executor.

WHEREAS one John Walters, of Pequea, in Lancaſter county, near, or on part of the eſtate which formerly belonged to Daniel Cookſon, deceaſed, has ſome months ago, fraudulently obtained of the ſubſcriber, in the ſale of a Negroe Girl, an obligation for Sixty Four Pounds, conditioned for the payment of Thirty two Pounds on the 27th of November next; theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons that an aſſignment of the ſaid bond cannot be valid or good in law for the above reaſon; and that I will not diſcharge any part thereof.

⊕ GEORGE ASTON.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, out of the paſture of John Bartram on Schuylkill, near the Lower Ferry, Philadelphia county, three black horſes; one a ſmall horſe, about 13 hands high, well-ſet, branded on the fore ſhoulder with V; another a well ſet horſe, with a trimmed mane, about 14 hands high, or better, very full of grey hairs, eſpecially in his forehead; and the other a thiller, with the mark of the breech band, and his mane eat away by the collar, branded on the buttock G, and about 14 hands high. They are all natural pacers. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Ten Shillings for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

§ GEORGE PEIRCE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. Ritchie and the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold exceeding cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit. by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting houſe, viz.

GErman and Iriſh ozenbrigs, brown roles, brown and white heſſen, Pruſſia and princes linen, fringed table cloths, 3 qr. diaper clouting ditto, Ruſſia linen, ditto huggaback, Iriſh ſheeting and linens of all ſorts and prices, check linens and cottons, tandems, long lawns, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, bed ticks and bed-bunts, printed linens and calicoes, Scotch handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoes, culgee and ſpotted ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, camblets, camblettees, everlaſtings, check durants, ditto kids, green and blue damaſk, flower'd ruſſels, blue, green, black and cloth colour'd calimancoes, durants, tammies, corded poplins, hairbines, ſhaloons, ſupe fine, middling and coarſe broad and forreſt-cloths, green, blue and ſcarlet napkerſeys, blue and olive colour'd half thicks, green yarn rugs, motted rugs, blankets, white flannel, ſcarlet bays, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſhort cloaks, black velvet, black and green pluſh, dy'd pillows, brown buckram, ſaggathies, hair cloths, marking canvas, mohair and ſcarff twiſt, mohair and ſcarff buttons, mens and womens worſted hoſe, mens and womens cotton and thread hoſe, green muffatees, childrens ſpotted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, Weſton's ſnuff, writing paper, cloth colour'd and white thread, fine Scotch and Nuns ditto, table and tea-ſpoons, ſundry pewter, as diſhes, plates, baſons, ſalts, &c. gartering and laces, Dutch pretties, Leghorn and felt hats, bellows, childrens ſhoes and pumps, playing cards, jett buttons, Holman's ink powder, worſted bindings, tapes and bobbins, mens and womens horſe whips, womens gloves and mitts, dandriff and horn combs, pins and needles, caſtors, looking glaſſes, neſts of red leather trunks, coffee mills, box yards, all ſorts of Spices, bohea tea, and tea kettles, luteſtring, pink, blue, green, purple and cloth colour'd mantua ſilks, ducape, brocade, white perſian, black and ſtriped ditto, cloth colour'd and black china taffety, ſewing ſilks, ſilk laces, ſtay galoon and cord, ferretting, ribbons, gauze lace and ditto ribbon, black pariſnet, Flanders lace, wrought anvils, London ſteel, iron plate, flat irons, graſs ſcythes, tinmens tools, boxes of tin plates, &c. Verdigreaſe, flo. ſulphur, glauber and epſom ſalts, ſalt petre, copperas, camphire, aſſafoetida, antimony, jeſuits bark, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods.

Lately imported by

GEORGE OKILL,

In the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, viz.

BRoadcloths in ſuits, drab frizes, kerſeys and plains, 6 qr. green nap, drab coloured duffils, embоſſed ſerge, calimancoes, ſhaloons and tammies, Iriſh linen, men and womens thread ſtockings, garlix, long lawns, cambrick, dowlas, mens worſted patterns for breeches, cotton counterpains, ſilk and cotton gowns, mens caſtor hats, womens worſted ſtockings, mohair buttons and twiſt, red, blue, brown and drab coloured halfthicks, writing paper, ozenbrigs, Engliſh ſailcloth, from No. 1 to 8, delph, flint and yellow ware, &c.

For Antigua, Montſerrat, or St. Croix,

The Sloop

TWO BROTHERS,

William Simpſon Maſter,

Now lying at Mr. Samuel Auſtin's Wharff, has one third of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to George Okill, or ſaid maſter on board.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, about ſix o'clock on the 18th of October inſtant, at the premiſes, a plantation and parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, beginning at a poſt, a corner of the land of Robert Greenway and John Southworth, thence to a ſtone in the middle of the road leading from Germantown to Frankford, thence to a ſtone, thence by land of Benjamin Maſon to a corner of the land of ſaid Greenway and Southworth, containing forty acres and ſeventy perches. The land lies about a mile to the eaſtward of the Riſing Sun. Late the eſtate of Robert Meade, deceaſed; taken in execution, by

SAMUEL MORRIS, *ſheriff.*

To be SOLD,

THE plantation on which Nicholas Auſtin lately lived in Abington, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and bounded on the old York road, containing about 160 acres of land, 60 acres of which is woodland, the reſt cleared, and well improved, having thereon a good large dwelling houſe, and other buildings adjoining, a large barn, very good orchard, &c. &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the title and conditions of ſale by Thomas Auſtin miller, living near the premiſes, or Abel James merchant in Philadelphia. Tbc.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Who lately arrived from Norfolk, in Virginia, begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he intends to open a

FENCING *and* DANCING SCHOOL,

Next Monday, at the Large Room in Second-ſtreet, formerly called Mr. Vidal's Room, and where the late Mr. Quin kept his Dancing-ſchool.

FENCING on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the forenoon, for *Two Dollars* a month, and the ſame entrance.

DANCING on the aforeſaid days, to begin at three in the afternoon, for the benefit of tender children, who may be diſmiſſed in the evening, or continue till the ſchool is diſmiſſed at nine, for a *Piſtole* a quarter, and the ſame at entrance.

Note, Said Ormſby will attend (at his leiſure hours) gentlemen, &c. who are deſirous to learn Fencing or Dancing in private, either at the ſchool-room, or at any other apartment appointed for that purpoſe. ⊕

Imported, and to be ſold by

JAMES EDDY,

At his houſe, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet,

FIne Frontenack wine by the bottle or dozen, beſt wine vinegar, rum by the quart or gallon, tea and ſugar, rice, felt hats, white & red lead, yellow oaker, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, allom, fine dry verdigreaſe, antimony, Pruſſian blue, painters bruſhes, pencils and tools, gold leaf, chalk, whiting, Engliſh crown glaſs, 8 by 10, nine by 11, with ſundry other ſizes, fitting for frames, metzotintoes, ſamplers, clock faces, cabbin lights, &c. alſo a parcel of worſted ſhags, poplins, and a large aſſortment of fine tiles for chimneys, cheap for ready money.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

WHEREAS THOMAS JARVIS, Innkeeper, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, was robbed on Friday, the tenth inſtant, of a ſum of money, to the amount of about *Seventy Pounds*; *Fifty Pounds* whereof in Provincial Orders, viz. two of *Twenty Pounds* each, and one of *Ten Pounds*; one of the *Twenty Pound* Bills crack'd in the folding. The other money was one Half Johannes, one Engliſh Guinea, Dollars and Paper. As the perſon ſuſpected is but of a mean aſpect, all perſons are deſired to beware how they receive the above bills, and it is imagined ſuch a perſon will attempt to paſs them. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring the money, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, paid by

⊕ THOMAS JARVIS.

To be SOLD in the Whole or Parcels,

FIFTEEN Hundred acres of uniocated lands, in the province of Pennſylvania, derived under an original proprietary grant; whereby the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a ſecure title to any overplus land in his, her or their poſſeſſion, or to any vacant land of the like quantity in any part of the ſaid province not heretofore located or ſurveyed, &c. ſubject to a low quitrent. Enquire of JOHN REILY Conveyancer in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ⊖

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, by way of publick vendue, on the 11th day of November next,

A Valuable plantation, lying in Amwell townſhip, Weſt-Jerſey, containing 260 acres of land, joining the river Delaware, about 70 acres of it low land, a good orchard, a creek running through the premiſes, on which may be built a griſt mill or ſaw mill, or both; on paying 150 £. down, may have reaſonable time for the remainder, paying intereſt. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Primehope, in ſaid townſhip, or to Joſeph Hall, living on the premiſes. DAVID CUMING. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Negroe fellow, a ſkinner by trade, about 28 or 30 years of age: Likewiſe a Negroe woman, about 20, and a Negroe boy, nine or ten years old. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above mentioned Negroes, or any of them, may have ſix months credit, if required. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

STrayed or ſtolen, on the tenth of this inſtant October, out of the paſture of John Foſter, late of this city butcher, a large bay horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, is in very good order, has a white face, one wall eye, a large ſtrong black mane and tail, much like a ſtallion, paces and trots out of hand, one of his fore feet white, ſhod all round, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the widow Foſter, Samuel Biddle, or Thomas Tilbury, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, but if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured, Three Pounds. ⊙

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Weſt-Cain, Cheſter County, on the 28th of September laſt, a Dutch Servant Man, named Adam Newbecker, aged about 26 Years; he is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, black Beard and Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat, lined with red, a ſpotted Jacket, and a red Jacket, both without Sleeves, three Shirts, one Pair of Trowſers, a Pair of new Shoes, without Toe-linings or Straps, and a Pair of old Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN MILLER.

N. B. As he has upwards of three Years to ſerve, all Recruiting Officers are deſired not to carry him off. ¶

Lancaſter, October 13, 1755.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near John Harris's, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Andrew Walls, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, is ſmall bodied, round faced, thick liped, and is a Weaver by Trade. Had on when he went away, a good Caſtor Hat, a pale bob Wig, a brown Rateen Coat, with White Metal Buttons, and only the Fore-ſkirts lined, blue Cloth Breeches, a blue and white ſtriped Linſey Jacket, the Stripes a-croſs, two white Linen Shirts, blue worſted Stockings, and good Shoes, with Braſs Buckles in them: He is but lately come into the Country; he dreſſes neat, writes a good Hand, and does not appear like a Servant. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ‖ JAMES M'

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be sold cheap, for ready money, or short credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET *and* Company,

At their store in Water-street, near the Tun-tavern,

A NEAT assortment of European goods, suitable for the season; with Mr. Jeffery's new map of England, giving an exact account of the roads, distances between the cities, towns and villages; sundry fine watches; and the works of the reverend Mr. JOHN FLAVELL. Tbc.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At the house where Mr. Thomas York lately dwelt, in Water-street, the third door above Market-street,

VEry good ozenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, fine and coarse yard-wide Irish linens, flanders bed-ticks, 3 qr. 7-eights, yard, yard and 3-eights, cotton and linen checks, striped cotton hollands, colour'd fustians, white jeans, thicksets, Russia diaper, yard wide tandem, 7-eights garlix, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muslins, a large assortment of calicoes and printed cottons, bandannes bordered, silk romals, lungee romals, cotton romals, Scotch and other handkerchiefs, ginghams, bengals, black, blue, and cloth colour'd everlastings, fine blue, white, green and pink durants, scarlet and figured garterings, boil'd camblets, Scotch colour'd and Nuns thread, black, blue, scarlet and drab colour'd worsted breeches, mens white, mix'd and brown thread and worsted hose, womens ditto, pins, writing paper, superfine and middling broad-cloths, sewing silks, Weston's snuff, calimancoes, shaloons, cutlary, buttons, best silk and hair, mill saws, powder and shot, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to said Carmick twelve months or upwards, are desired to pay, or they may expect to be sued.

To be SOLD by

Captain JOHN SIBBALD,

MADEIRA Wine, Jamaica Spirit, and Sweet Wine, by Wholesale or Retail. ⊕

SAMUEL POWELL,

Brass-Founder, at the Three Brass Cocks, in Second-street, near Sassafras (or Race) street,

MAKES and mends all sorts of brass cocks, wholesale or retail, mill brasses, brass suckers and chambers for pumps, &c. He has likewise to sell, a convenient three story house, well finished, opposite the Reform'd Church, in Saffafras-street, now in the tenure of Isaac Roberts. Also a three story house in said street, with a two story kitchen, and good work shop and cellar under it, convenient for a cooper, being the house where William Nixon lately liv'd. And a two story brick tenement, with a good wash house and work shop, pleasantly situated in Bread-street, commonly called Moravian Alley. There is to be sold at said place corks by the bag or gross, fine brass wire sieves, Whitechapel square needles, and Weston's snuff by the bottle or dozen. ¶5s. Tbc.

Lately imported, and to be sold. on the lowest terms, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

Who (the partnership of Wallace and Bryan being dissolved) is removed to the house in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, where Mr. Conyngham lately dwelt, over against Mr. Griffitts's buildings, in the bank.

A Variety of checks of different breadths, Irish linens, yard and 7-8ths wide, garlix, 7-8ths, 3 qr. and ell wide, tandems, dowlas, long lawns, gulix hollands, princes linen, ozenbrigs, cambricks in pieces and patches, lawn ditto, also flower'd, taffeties, persians, muslins, fustians, Turkey quilts, cotton hollands, bed bunts, silk handkerchiefs, calicoes and chints, silk and cotton laces, silk and cotton caps, ribbons, fans, threads, white and colour'd, tapes white and striped, worsted quality, shaloons, sail cloth, black and white edging, shirt buttons, pocket-books, bobbin, watch-strings, watch chrystals, beads, cruels, snuff-boxes, pistol cap knives, cuttoe, and butchers knives, hunters and table knives and forks, penknives, razors, shears, sciffars, sleeve-buttons, men and womens thimbles, stay-hooks, needles, tea tongs, brass and leather ink-pots, fountain pens, with and without knives, cork drawers, jointed yards, cheese-tasters, pins, shoe tacks, awl-blades, spur rowels, chapes and tongues, white metal buttons, shoe buckles, &c. A small parcel of Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's drops, lavender water and drops, hartshorn and salvolatile drops, beautifying water, and tooth-powder; also weeding-hoes, earthen-ware, and clover-seed.

Captain *JAMES CHILD*,

INTENDING for England this fall, desires all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment. He has on hand, A variety of East-India and European goods; also choice Barbados rum, melasses, sugar, &c. to be sold at the lowest prices.

T. b. c. t. f.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, in Chichester township, near Marcus-hook, bounding on the river Delaware, containing 81 acres of land, twenty whereof is good drained meadow, well fortified by a large bank from the tide; the upland is new, on which is a new brick house, with other improvements. Any person inclining to purchase it, may apply to THOMAS PARVIN, living thereon. ♄

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

HAS removed from the store he lately kept in Water-street, on William Fishbourne's wharff, to his house, near the corner of Walnut-street, and the burnt buildings in Front-street, next door but one to Mr. Samuel Neave, and opposite to Mr. William M'Ilvaine's; where he has to sell a variety of European and East-India goods, imported in the last ships from London, at very reasonable rates, for ready money, or short credit.

N. B. He has also to sell, muscovado sugar, melasses, rum, cables, anchors, &c.

Philadelphia, September 25 1755.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Red-Lyon, in New-Castle hundred and county, on Delaware, An Irish servant man, named James Jones, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, has a thin oval face, fair hair, very talkative, about 20 years of age, pitted a little with the small-pox: Took and had on when he went away, A fine half worn large hat, with silk broad cocks, about Forty Shillings price, blue ratteen fly coat, linen jacket, with a false breast, buckskin breeches, thread stockings, half-worn shoes, with steel buckles, and a flag handkerchief. He has very large feet, with lumps on the joints of his toes; he had a little money with him: Took with him a little set black horse, with a switch tail, and a trotter, also an old saddle, much broken, with two fine shirts. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and if man and horse Three Pounds, paid by Patrick Flynn, living near the Red-Lyon as abovesaid, or Patrick Flynn, living with Mr. John Inglis, Merchant, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia. §

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry said servant off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLY commenced on Thursday, the Ninth of this instant October. ⚓

A SOBER person, that writes a good copy hand, and comes well recommended for a schoolmaster, may hear of encouragement in that calling, by applying to WILLIAM FOSTER, of Burlington county. ⊕

NOTICE is hereby given, that EDWARD RUBIE *who was lately advertised for running away from his bail, is now in custody in York Goal, in York county, and that the horse, saddle and bridle he took with him, are also secured. His bail is desired to come and pay charges, and take him and the horse, &c. away.*

JOHN ADLUM, Sheriff.

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarse boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or short credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing boulting cloths, may depend on being supplied with cloths (and instructions if required) suitable for any or every part of the boulting business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

Imported (chiefly in the last ship) from London, and to be sold by

ISAAC JONES,

At his store in Arch-street, at the corner of Moravian-alley, the following goods, viz.

FIne hyson and bohea tea, enamel'd and blue and white china bowls, dishes in setts, plates, coffee and tea cups and saucers, ditto in compleat setts for a tea table, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, superfine and coarse broad-cloths, stamped ditto, worsted and silk faggathies, camblets, camblettees, double and single, black, cloth colour'd and white alopeens, bombazeens, broad and narrow shaloons, striped linseys, tammies, half-thicks, white, red, scarlet and embossed flannel, kerseys, bearskins, fearnoughts, green nap, everlasting, common and fine scarlet serge, India and rose blankets, green, blue and motley rugs, cloth and light colour'd durants, blue, green, black and drab hair plush, double worsted damasks, corded and spangled poplins, green, blue, scarlet, pink and cloth colour'd calimancoes, florettas, wide chair damask, white flower'd russel, fine cloth colour'd and black crapes, duffil, plad, druggets, black, blue, crimson, green and cloth colour'd English and India paduasoys, damasks, sattins, wide and narrow, striped and plain persians, light, cloth, black and grey mantuas, tabbies, sarsenet, alamode, black velvets, lutestring, pealing patterns for petticoats, and other silks, great variety of purple, striped, brown, ground and china blue calicoes, stamped cottons and linens, India and English chints, white fustians and demity, Irish and sprig ozenbrigs, Russia and princes linens, brown and white buckram, dowlas, roles, garlix, sail duck, bed-ticken, ghentish and Irish sheeting, cotton furniture for beds, 3 qr. and 7-eights check linens, long, broad and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, table-cloths, muslins, bag holland, ginghams, nillees, stay canvas, bandanoes, silk and cotton romals, English silk and superfine printed on cambrick and long lawn handkerchiefs, single silesias, men, women and childrens worsted, thread and yarn stockings, double and single worsted, cotton and silk caps, velvet ditto, shammy gloves and mittens, ivory and horn combs, short cloaks, pins, Whitechapel, square, marking, common and knitting needles, diaper, Holland, Manchester and cotton tapes, bobbins, thimbles, scarlet and Scots garters, Nuns, Scots and colour'd threads, nonsopretties, watch-strings and keys, mohair and metal buttons, broad and narrow, worsted and silk quality, silk and hair twist, wide and narrow paduasoy taffety, figur'd gauze and sattin ribbons, light, cloth and crow colour'd baladine silk, black lace, gauze and white edging, long and short silk, cotton ferrit and thread laces, shirt buttons, silk shoe orris, gauze and paper fans, steel hoops, parchment, tea-kettles and warming pans, copper chafingdishes, chocolate and coffee potts, mugs, jugs, sauce pans and boylers, bellmetal skillets, kettles, brass, flour, and pepper boxes, skimmers, snuffers, beer and racking cocks, patent, bell-nose and sliding brass candlesticks, lome pewter, cutlary and iron-mongery, Bristol beer, London steel. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SARAH BROWN,

At the house where Michael Brown formerly liv'd, in Sassafras-street, commonly call'd Race-street, between Second and Front-streets,

STILL continues in the business of SILK-DYING; where any person may have all sorts of silks, &c. dyed in any colour, tabbies water'd, worsted stuffs dyed or dressed, silk stockings and gloves dyed, leather breeches and skins dyed, camblet cloaks dyed and dressed, mens clothes dry or wet scower'd, spots taken out of stuffs damaged at sea, linen yarn dyed blue, &c.

N. B. As said Sarah Brown having a Culender, and the most convenient tools for that business, required in America, she engages her work to be done as neat as in London.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Instruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

CAme to the plantation of Abraham Philips, in Whitpain, about the middle of last May, A small bay mare, branded with something like a swivel stirrup. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying the charges, may have her again. †

ABRAHAM PHILIPS.

For BRISTOL, directly,

The SHIP ANN,

GEORGE FORTIN,

Master;

Having good Accommodations for Passengers, and two Thirds of her Cargo ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to William Fisher, or the Master on board said Vessel, at Warner's Wharff. ⚓

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fustick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, also brimstone, English glue, bar lead, shot, gunpowder, neat powder flasks, sundry sorts of nails, steel, A C. No. 3. long and short pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, shaloons, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide persians, muslins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Russia sheeting; writing paper of several sorts; sale twine; also Jamaica spirit, West-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, alspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, salt petre, sweet oil, and sundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Foster, late of the city of Philadelphia victualler deceased, are desired to pay their respective debts: And those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid by SAMUEL BIDDLE, and THOMAS TILBURY, Executors.

N. B. To be sold by said executors several good horses, fit for a chair, saddle or cart. ⊕

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Way, late of the Borough of Wilmington merchant deceased, that they are required to make up their accounts with David Ferris, of the said Borough of Wilmington, executor to said estate, against the tenth day of this instant October, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. ⊕

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a servant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white shirt, white short trowsers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG. §

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Williftown, Chester County, September 21, 1755.

WHereas Patrick M'Quead, son of John M'Quead, living in the county of Antrim, in the parish of Derrylichin, in Ireland, came to some part of America about twelve years ago from England; if the said Patrick be alive, he is desired to send a letter, directed to the care of Mr. Nathaniel Grubb in Chester county, to be left at the Printers hereof, and the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by ARTHUR M'QUEAD. ⚒

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, a convict servant man, named John Clark, alias Cotton, an Englishman, a lusty tall fellow, about 6 feet high, and about 22 years of age, of a yellow complexion, and marked with the small pox: Had on when he went away, a darkish coloured wig, and old hat, an old whitish coat, of tweeled linen, ozenbrigs shirt, old leather breeches, with flat metal buttons, old thread stockings, and old shoes. The said servant rode away a small chestnut sorrel coloured horse, with white feet, and a star in his forehead; he took also an old saddle. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward for the man, and Twenty for the horse, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE MIDDLETON. ⊕

STrayed or stolen, on the fourteenth day of June last, from the subscriber, a white horse, much marked with brown flee bitten spots, branded on the near shoulder DC, and had under one eye a small brown spot, about the breadth of a man's finger, and had on when he went away a small tinkling bell, with T. Calvert engraved on it, and had on his back a small lump about the hind part of the saddle, shod before, and can both pace and trot. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or gives notice to Thomas Calvert, living in East Pensborough, Cumberland county, near John Harris's Ferry, shall have Twenty Shillings for the horse, and Twenty for the thief, if secured, with reasonable charges, paid by me THOMAS CALVERT. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is taught at the house where Mr. Dawson formerly taught in Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, True spelling and reading of English, Writing, Arithmetick, Algebra, the Elements of Euclid, together with several other branches of the Mathematicks, and the Latin and Greek Tongues. Also there is an Evening School to be opened at the same place on the sixth of this instant October, where due attendance shall be given by me

¶ ROBERT KENNEDY.

RUN away on the 17th of last month, from John Atkinson, of Mount holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, A Negro man, named Sandy, about twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, is a New Negro, but speaks pretty good English: Had on when he went away, A good felt hat, browniish homespun cloth coat, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, old yarn stockings and good shoes; and took with him a pair of check trowsers, and brown fustian breeches. Said Negro belonged to Peter Bard, and company, at Mountholly iron-works. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, so as he may be had again, or brings him to the said John Atkinson, in Mount-holly, or Peter Bard, in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN ATKINSON.

Notice is hereby given, that

JOHN HICKEY,

In Second street, near Chestnut-street, Linen-stamper, Dyer, and Scowerer, continues to carry on the said businesses as follows, viz.

SCours and dyes leather breeches at 2s. each, and skins at 1s. 6d. scours coats at 3s. or 2s. 6d. each, and dyes a good blue on linen or woollen yarn at the most reasonable prices, stamps blue and white linen in a manner equal to any imported, and dyes and presses all manner of cloth colours. And as said Hickey has in a great measure disobliged several of his customers, he hopes by his future conduct to make sufficient amends, and by industrious actions to establish again that character, the loss of which he so much regrets. JOHN HICKEY. §

Imported in the Beulah, Capt. Rathe, from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH REDMAN,

Opposite the Courthouse,

GReen, blue, crimson and drab colour'd hair plush, green, blue and dark colour'd orris and mohair fringe, green and blue broadcloth, girth, straining and twist web, swivel, plain, bent and womens stirrups, tuft nails, staple and loop'd ditto, white sets, coit and rippon snaffle bitts, Rhode-Island, half cannon and crooked Pelham curb bitts, cressing irons, 2d. 3d. and 4d. clout nails, large and middle tacks, tinn'd curry combs, and horse brushes, silk whip lashes, steel spurs, sadlers hammers, garnish nails. Gun locks, stock locks, chest ditto, cupboard ditto, brass knob bow spring latchets, brass and iron desk locks, brass and iron book case ditto, brass desk hinges, rule joint table hinges, variety of brass handles and escutcheons, desk setts, bread and narrow chissels and gouges, carpenters iron squares, augers, broad axes, joiners hatchets, carpenters adzes, flat, half round and three square files, White's and Smith's steel plate hand and tenant saws, sash pullies and lines, English glue, black and splinter padlocks, brass knob fire shovels and tongs, plain and flower'd silver'd coffin handles, flat and round screws, 2, 3, and 4d. sprigs, trunk nails, hob ditto, tenter hooks, plane-irons, carpenters and coopers jointer-irons, iron horse traces, bricklayers and plaisterers trowels.

WILLIAM MOORE,

INTENDING to go to England next fall, desires all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment. He has now by him a very large assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell exceeding cheap for READY MONEY ONLY.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

October 23, 1755.

NUMB. 1400.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

MALAGA, June 16.

THREE Corſairs of Sallee have been cruiſing for a Fortnight off this Place to intercept French Veſſels, one of which being attacked a few Days ago, was obliged to put in here. Two French Galliots, of 150 Men each, are ſince arrived from the Coaſt of Provence; and we are told, they will ſoon be followed by three or four armed Barks, to protect the Navigation of the French in theſe Parts.

Peterſburgh, June 30. There is a Talk here, that 40,000 of her Imperial Majeſty's Troops will ſoon receive Orders to march towards the weſtern Parts of this Empire, that they may be in Readineſs, in caſe her Allies have Occaſion, as it is expected they will, for their Preſence on the Side of the German Empire.

Naples, July 1. The King has declared that he will ſoon make a Promotion of General Officers, which occaſions various Conjectures, eſpecially as the Affairs of Europe are in ſo critical a Situation. It is thereby foreſeen, that if Troubles ſhould ariſe in Italy, our Court would not remain an idle Spectator.

The King has granted the Marquis de Fogliani a Penſion of 20,000 Ducats, independent of his Appointments as Viceroy of the Kingdom of Sicily, and has likewiſe conferred upon him the Title of Captain-General.

Paris, July 11. It is ſaid, the Aſſembly of the Clergy have taken a poſitive Reſolution to co-operate with the King in putting an End to religious Diſturbances, in Conſequence of which they have actually ſent Deputies to the Archbiſhop of Paris to exhort him to ſubmit.

Hamburgh, July 18. Capt. Engel is returned from England, having carried thither the Sailors who engaged themſelves here, and at Altena, and Staden, for the Britiſh Service. He received no Orders to engage more Men, becauſe at his Departure from England they were provided with a ſufficient Number of Sailors for all the Fleet.

Hague, July 18. We have Advice from Paris, that a young Pretender appears there again, whom the Court of France ſeems very aſſiduous to oblige, and on whom it has lately laid a very particular Obligation, by preſenting him with a Sum of Money; inſomuch, that there is ſome Reaſon to conjecture, that reſtleſs Court is forming Deſigns again to make uſe of an Adventurer to alarm, and give Trouble to, the Court of Great Britain.

Hanover, July 23. France talks in a higher Strain than ever. When Admiral Boſcawen hoiſted his Flag, France declared, that ſhe would look upon the firſt Gun he fired againſt her Ships in the Ocean as a Declaration of War. When that Admiral was ready to ſail, ſhe extended that Declaration to the River St. Lawrence: She now declares at London, and elſewhere, that the firſt Muſket fired on the Continent of America, ſhall be regarded by her as the Signal of a Rupture, and an Infraction of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Amſterdam, July 26. The Engliſh Nation are by no Means ſatisfied with our aiming at a Neutrality; they, we are told, inſiſt on our declaring on one Side or the other. This Meaſure they preſs us to take, to promote their own Intereſt; for otherwiſe we ſhould be the common Carriers both for the Engliſh and French Merchants.

Bourdeaux, July 17. From ſeveral Liſts, Inventories, Surveys, &c. lately taken, regarding the preſent State of our Intereſt in the American Iſlands, as well as that of the Spaniards, particularly on the Iſlands of Cuba, Hiſpaniola, and alſo on Terra Firma, Occaſion has been taken to affirm an Expedition, long meditated, and preparing for occaſional Execution, to be actually on the Point of taking Place, in Conſequence of the determined Motions of the Engliſh Colonies on the Side of Canada. This Expedition is ſaid to be laid againſt the principal Iſlands in the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, South of 20 Degrees Latitude in America, particularly that of Jamaica; the Reduction of which, on account of the preſent State of that Iſland, and the neceſſary Employment of a great Part of the Engliſh Ships in the North, is eſteemed no very difficult Taſk; and in doing which, tho' without a War, we need no greater Juſtification than Succeſs in the Attempt.

Paris, July 28. Orders are ſent to all the Officers of the Horſe and Foot, to compleat their Regiments.

We learn by Letters from London, that on the Eighth of laſt Month Admiral Boſcawen attacked, with his Squadron, on the Banks of Newfoundland, the Ship the Alcide, which he found ſeparated from the French Squadron bound to Canada; and took her after a long Reſiſtance. Theſe Letters add, that this Admiral attacked the ſame Day a Veſſel with Troops on board, which had alſo parted from the King's Squadron, and was under the Eſcort of the Alcide. As ſoon as the King was informed of this Event, his Majeſty ſent Orders to the Duke de Mirepoix, his Embaſſador at London, and to Sieur de Buſſy, his Miniſter at Hanover, to ſet out immediately, without taking Leave, and to return to Paris.---*Such is the Account publiſhed at Paris by Authority.*

*** The following Paragraph will ſhew what Methods are already taking in France to ſupport the Spirits of the People.

Paris, July 25. The Reports which were ſpread of a ſpeedy Rupture between France and England, begin to drop, ſince we are told that the King had received at Compeigne, an Expreſs from London, with a Letter from Sir Thomas Robinſon, importing, that the Lords Regents diſapprove of the Conduct of Admiral Boſcawen, who commanded the Squadron that attacked ours. This News has made all our Merchants, and the Engliſh that are in this Capital, quite eaſy.---*If the French King had received ſuch a Letter, what Reaſon could there be for ordering his Miniſters to return without taking Leave?*

The Accident of having two Ships of our Fleet ſurprized, in the Manner communicated by the late Advices, could not fail of engroſſing our whole Attention and Concern, did not a Report prevail, which obtains equal Credit, that an Action has happened on the Continent, wherein the Engliſh have been repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, the Particulars of which we wait impatiently to learn. In the mean time, we ſee Orders ſent to the principal Sea ports in this Kingdom, to expedite, with the utmoſt Diligence, thoſe Ships which are at preſent under Hand, and to lay down others with all poſſible Diſpatch; ſo that we look on a War with England as certain as if already declared, after this flagrant Violation of Treaty, in attacking our Fleet in the open Sea.

LONDON.

July 12. Laſt Sunday a ſmart Engagement happened at a Place called Crouch-end, near Hornſey, between a certain Methodiſt Teacher and a Journeyman Founder of this City; the Methodiſt, it ſeems had taken up his Standing more than once in the above Situation; where the honeſt Founder, in the Zeal of his Heart, had undertaken to exhibit his Talents to the Populace, by expoſing the Errors of a miſtaken Brother. From religious Debate the Diſputants ſoon fell to Blows, and the Methodiſt proving the weaker Veſſel, was ſoon caſt by his powerful Antagoniſt, into a neighbouring Ditch. This, however, did not prevent his taking Refuge in the Law, and the next Day the Combatants appear'd at Guildhall. But the ſitting Alderman, after teſtifying his great Concern that the Ditch did not appear to be full of Water, diſmiſſed the Complainant as an idle Fellow, and exhorted him, for the future, to attend at his own Pariſh Church, inſtead of commencing the Teacher of others.

July 17. Orders are, we hear, ſent to Admiral Knowles, Governor of Jamaica, to have every Thing in Readineſs to withſtand all Attempts which may be made by the French or Spaniards.

We hear that a Man of War is ſailed for the Bay of Honduras, to demand the Sloops, Goods, and Perſons detained on Account of contraband Trade carried on in America.

July 19. It is reported, that his Excellency the Duke de Mirepoix waited on our great Seaman (Lord Anſon) to whoſe Vigour and Abilities the preſent Glory of Britain is in a conſiderable Degree attributed, and ſaid to him, *That* Boſcawen's *Proceedings deſerved to be conſidered as Acts of Pyracy, and the* French *Officers would be juſtified by the Law of Nations, if they were to hang the Perſons guilty of them at the Yard-arm.* To which he anſwered with a Smile, *That they might conſider of that when they had taken them.*

Thurſday General Brockland's Regiment diſembarked at Portſmouth, and near 800 well diſciplined Marines ſent on board the Fleet at Spithead in their Room.

The Dunkirk's Guns, in a late Skirmiſh off Newfoundland, were all double ſhotted every Round, and being Yard-arm and Yard-arm, did ſuch terrible Execution, that the Officers of the Alcide could not keep the Men to their Quarters, and ran one of them through, in order to deter the others; but all would not do, the Frenchmen not liking ſuch warm Work; and Monſieur le Commodore himſelf, when he was brought Priſoner on board the Dunkirk, told the brave Capt. Howe, *That it was cruel to engage ſo very cloſe.*

Notwithſtanding two French Mails have arrived ſince they heard of our Capture off Cape Race, we don't find a Syllable of that thundering Manifeſto we were before threatned with. 'Tis apprehended they wait for Inſtructions from the Court of Madrid; which they ſeem to be cautious of giving, till they can diſcover the Sentiments of the Pruſſian Court, which we are greatly induced to flatter the Publick will be not only in our Favour, but of laſting Service to theſe Kingdoms.

We are aſſured that our perfidious Neighbours, at the very Time they were making us the greateſt Profeſſions of Friendſhip by their Embaſſy, were carrying on a Scheme for taking Halifax; and if they had ſucceeded therein, all Nova-Scotia would probably have ſoon been in their Hands. They had on board their Fleet, for this Purpoſe, 4000 Troops, and a large Quantity of Ammunition, &c. but their Deſign is intirely fruſtrated, and render'd ineffectual, by the vigorous and glorious Meaſures taken by our Government, for which they ſtand juſtly admired and honoured by the whole Nation.

As if it were not enough for this Country (ſay Yeſterday's Letters from France) to be at War with the Clergy, who do not ſeem to be much diſpoſed to Peace, nothing is talked of in all Places but to be much diſpoſed to Peace, nothing is talked of in all Places but a War that we are on the Point of declaring againſt our Neighbours; for which Preparations are making with the utmoſt Diligence. Our Maritime Forces are daily augmenting: The War Office have ſent ſeveral Expreſſes to Britanny, the County of Aunis, and Guienne, with Orders to the Forces quartered in thoſe Provinces to advance: And a Surveyor-General is gone in all Haſte to Breſt, to give Directions for fortifying with hewn Stone all the Places that are moſt expoſed from the Iſle of Uſhant to Breſt, Advice having been received that ſome Engliſh Ships are cruizing at the Mouth of the Channel, which is only ſeven Leagues diſtant. Signals likewiſe are agreed on, to be made from Fort to Fort, to give inſtant Notice of the Motions of thoſe Veſſels.

July 22. By Letters from Cornwall we are informed, that on the Northern Coaſt of that County Smuggling is roſe to ſuch a Pitch, that Ships are unloaded at Noon Day in the Face of the Officers, and in Defiance of the Civil Magiſtrate.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the Degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chandler, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter of this City.

On Friday died at Rocheſter, aged 94, Mr. Richard Dean. He had been formerly a Lieutenant in King William or Queen Anne's Reigns, but choſe, for ſome particular Reaſons, to accept of a Gunner's Warrant, and was the oldeſt Gunner in his Majeſty's Navy. He had been a Governor of the Cheſt at Chatham, and lived to this great Age with Credit and Reputation. He has left a numerous Iſſue by his Widow, to whom he had been married 75 Years.

Several great Forgeries have been lately committed at Rotterdam, ſuch as Bills of Exchange, &c. indorſed with Names of Merchants of London and other Places; which have been diſcounted, and large Quantities of Goods got out of Warehouſes by falſe Orders for the Delivery. Three or four Perſons have abſconded from thence on this Account.

The Stocks fall in France, and as far as is practicable under ſuch a Government, the better Sort of People appear diſſatisfied. It is reported the Farmers-General excuſed themſelves from lending a certain Sum that was demanded; upon which the Comptroller-General ſent for the Sub-Farmers, who, upon an Aſſurance that in the next Leaſe of the Revenue they ſhould be put on the ſame Foot with their Maſters, very readily advanced what the others had refuſed.

Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, dated July 19.

"We are uneaſy here about News that is come, but cannot tell what it is; only conclude it is bad by the Appearance of Things. About Sixty of the Weſt-India Ships belonging to this Port, have arrived ſince the Middle of laſt Month; they have brought to the Value of about ſeventeen Millions of Livres, or upwards, in Sugars, Coffee, and Indigoes, which occaſions Money to be ſcarce here, to pay Duties, &c. but will make it plenty by-and-by. We expect about 140 Sail more from the Weſt-Indies before the firſt of October, but are very uneaſy about them, hearing the Engliſh Hawke, with a large Fleet, is ready to ſail, we know not whither."

July 24. It is ſaid that Admiral Beſcawen took Captain Hoquart, the Commander of the Alcide, twice the laſt War.

The French, however odd it may appear, are certainly in want of Guns for their Fleet.

We have an Account from America, that a Treaty is concluded at Cape-Coaſt Caſtle, on the Gold Coaſt of Guiney, between the Engliſh and Fantee Nations; thereby no Subjects of the French King are ever to be permitted by the Braſſoc and Cunenteers, and the Prieſts and People of Fantee, to ſettle any where, by building of Forts, between Queen Ann's Point and Jamaica Fort.

July 28. On Friday his Excellency General Lyttleton ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark for his Government of South Carolina.

July 31. As all the People, and all the Stores and Furniture of the Mars Man of War, ſtranded at Halifax, were ſaved, the Loſs is inconſiderable; for ſhe was a very old Ship, and was to have been broken up on her Return to England.

'Tis ſaid that all the Plans, Papers, and Inſtructions, belonging to the Chief French Engineer (who was taken in the Lys) are in the Hands of Admiral Boſcawen, the French in their Confuſion having forgot to deſtroy them.

As the French Land Forces can perform little this Summer, and the natural Strength of this Kingdom is to be puſhed in a Sea War only; with the common Bleſſings of Providence, our haughty Enemy muſt ſuffer, in a few Months, more than he will be able to repair in Half a Century. What will become of his Boaſtings, when ſtripped of his Colonies, Fleets, and Trade? And, as every Thing is in perfect Readineſs, the Proſecution of a War (for, 'tis hoped, a ſufficient Length of Time) will put the Nation to no great additional Expence, excepting in the Article of Powder and Ball; and what Engliſhman will begrudge that?

Auguſt 2. Letters from Dauphiny adviſe, that ſeveral Regiments are marching thither from Languedoc, in order to form a Camp in the former Province.

Auguſt 5. According to an authentick Liſt of the French Navy, as it ſtood before the Taking of the Alcide and Lys, they had ſix Ships of 80 Guns, 16 of 74, ſeven of 70, twenty-five of 64, and nine of 50, with Twenty-nine Frigates from 44 to 20 Guns.

We are informed that an eminent Merchant in this City hath given a certain Nobleman of diſtinguiſhed Worth the Sum of 1000l. to be paid the Sum of 100l. for every French Ship of 50 Guns and upwards, which ſhall be taken or deſtroyed by the Engliſh within the Space of eighteen Months.

It is reported with great Confidence, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has certainly had ſeveral Conferences with the King of Great-Britain at Hanover; and that the Reſult of theſe Conferences is, That the two Monarchs reciprocally ſigned Neutralities for the Term of twelve Years to come.

Auguſt 7. Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs arrived from America: After which there was a Council at the Cockpit, which laſted near five Hours.

They write from the Hague, that the Letters which a Courier from Hanover had left there, in his Rout to London, leave no Room to doubt of the King's ſpeedy Return to England.

On Monday Morning arrived Capt. Cunningham from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, with an Expreſs for the Government in twenty Days; and ſet out directly for Buſhy Park to wait on Lord Halifax.

The Veſſel that Capt. Cunningham came in was chaſed ſeveral Hours in the Channel by two French Privateers, till ſhe came in Sight of Admiral Hawke's Squadron.

Auguſt 9. Yeſterday the Commiſſioners of the Navy contracted with ſeveral Merchants for twenty Ships, of about 400 Tons each, for the immediate Service of the Government.

Our Succeſs in aſſerting our Rights is, at preſent, the Topic of Diſcourſe throughout Europe. All acknowledge that we act with great Vigour, Firmneſs and Secreſy, and ſeem to expect, with Impatience, the Iſſue of a Proceeding that is of no ſmall Conſequence to them as well as to us, ſince the Independency of the Reſt of the Powers of Europe will always be promoted by the Independency of Great-Britain.

This Succeſs in the Beginning (which may Divine Providence continue to the End) ariſes apparently from our attending to our own Buſineſs, from our comprehending in Time the Intereſt this Nation has in its Colonies, and interpoſing on their Behalf, when we did comprehend it, with that Activity and Spirit, which ſuch a Meaſure required, as ſoon as it was clear that Negotiations were without End.

It is ſaid that France is no leſs than three Years behind hand in the Payment of their Subſidy of 300,000 l. per Annum to the King of Pruſſia, which muſt be allowed at leaſt to carry ſome ſtrong Marks of Probability in it, when we conſider the Difficulty the French Miniſtry have long found in raiſing Money upon the Subject. Should this really be the Caſe, nothing is more likely than that the Hopes of repaying himſelf this Debt by Means of ſome conſiderable Acquiſition, may induce his Pruſſian Majeſty to take Part with England againſt France, ſhould a War upon the Continent happen, for Inability joined to Perfidy are his proper Pay-maſters, and will leave but ſcanty Hopes of his getting repaid any other Way.

We hear that ſix French Men of War are cruizing in the Mouth of the Channel; but Admiral Hawke is ſailed in Queſt of them.

Fifteen Hundred Troops were aſſembled laſt Friday at Dunkirk.

We are aſſured there are two Privateers fitting out at Dunkirk, which will be ready in a Day or two, and that the People are equally buſy all along the French Coaſt.

Several of our outward Ships, now loaded in the River Thames and Out-Ports, are detained by Order of the Owners, who think it not prudent to ſuffer them to proceed on their Voyages at ſo critical a Juncture. But the Seas being ſpread with Engliſh Men of War, there appears but little Danger of their being attacked by the French, and all of them are fitted out with Guns, &c. ſo that any Privateers who dare to attack them, will meet with a very warm Reception.

By a Gentleman from Paris, we are informed, that the People there

there are in the greateſt Conſternation; that their Actions are fallen above 100; that they call us perfidious Pyrates, and vow Revenge; that Troops are filing off towards the Coaſts.

We hear the People at Dover, who had ſuch great Succeſs laſt War with their Privateers, are determined not to be idle Spectators now, and are going to fit out ſome prime Sailers, ready to proceed on that Service when they are permitted; and from other Parts we have the like Accounts.

Extract of a Letter from Guernſey, dated July 18.

"We are very buſy in fitting out Privateers; there are no leſs than twelve now preparing. One is a Ship of 200 Tons, 150 Men, 16 Carriage Guns; another a Snow of 12 Guns, 100 Men; another a Snow of the ſame Force, all which are prime Sailers, and to be commanded by experienced Officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the laſt War. Theſe and ſeveral of the ſmall Craft will ſail the Moment they have Permiſſion which we hope will ſoon be granted."

Yeſterday a Survey was taken of all the Merchant Ships in the River, which were fit to be employed in the Service of the Government as Frigates of War; and this Day a Report was to be made to the Commiſſioners of the Navy. It is ſaid they are to carry 100 Men, and will be commanded by the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

All the Letters from France agree, that they are fitting out Privateers with all the Expedition poſſible in the ſeveral Ports; and the Letters from the Engliſh Out-Ports bring Accounts of Ships being prepared, and large Subſcriptions raiſed, for the ſame Purpoſe; ſo that there is great Likelihood of a privateering War, though War ſhould not actually be declared between the two Nations.

On Tueſday Morning 3000 Ounces of Silver Coin were ſhipped for Nova-Scotia, for Part of Payment of the Forces raiſed in the American Colonies.

We learn from a Gentleman, who arrived on Monday from Paris, that the French King is ſo incenſed at the Behaviour of our Admiral in America, that he no longer admits any Britiſh Subjects to the Honour of Hunting with him, nor to any publick Entertainment where his Majeſty is preſent: However they don't talk there of ſpeedily declaring War againſt England, but ſeem rather afraid of our declaring War firſt.

On Thurſday laſt ſeveral Ships in the River, particularly thoſe lately arrived from Greenland, were taken up in the Service of the Government, to be converted into Frigates, and employed in cruizing in the Britiſh Channel.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Sept. 27.

On Monday laſt arrived here the Jolly Bacchus (a Tender belonging to the Fleet) from Lunenberg, with the Inhabitants of a ſmall French Settlement a little above that Place; they brought with them all except two, who we hear are fled to the Indians for Succour and Aſſiſtance.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the Hon. Rear Admiral Holbourne, in his Majeſty's Ship Edinburgh, alſo his Majeſty's Ships Centurion, Auſtria, and Norwich, from their Cruize off the Harbour of Louiſbourg: On their Paſſage they met with three French Men of War, who had made their Eſcape from Louiſbourg, to whom they gave Chace for ſome Time, but theirs being clean Ships, and ours conſiderably foul, they ſoon loſt Sight of them. Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's Ship the Dunkirk, who had been upon the Cruize with Admiral Holbourne.

There are now in this Harbour Thirty-nine Ships and other Top-ſail Veſſels, viz.

Twelve Engliſh Ships of War of 74 and 64 Guns.

Three of 20 Guns, and two Snows.

Two French Ships of War of 74 Guns, viz. the Alcide and Lys.

Fourteen French Merchant Ships and Snows---lately ſent in by our Fleets, now cruizing off Louiſbourg, and the Mouth of St. Lawrence River. (And three more are hourly expected.)

Six Engliſh Merchant Snows and Brigantines, beſides a great Number of Sloops and Schooners.

BOSTON, October 13.

Laſt Week the ſeveral Carpenters who went from hence to Oſwego returned here, having, as we underſtand, compleated the Building of the ſeveral armed Veſſels, deſigned for the Security of Lake Ontario, in about 28 Days from the Cutting of the Trees---By Letters brought by them, and an Expreſs from Albany, we learn, that General Shirley's Spies had got back to the Army, and report, that the Fort at Niagara was in a ruinous Condition, and defended but by about 100 Frenchmen, and 60 Indians,---that near Frontenack on Cattoracky River, they diſcover'd 31 Tents, from whence it is concluded, that the Troops at that important Paſs are not very numerous---That our Army was in Health, and the Indians with them quite uneaſy for Action---That Governor Shirley had juſt received the joyful News of the Victory General Johnſon had obtained over the French near Lake George, which had put his whole Army in high Spirits; and as it may be reaſonably expected, that the main Force of Canada will be now turned that Way, he is determined, as we hear, to attempt both Frontenack and Niagara this Seaſon, and we impatiently wait the Event. We alſo learn that all the Warriors of the Six Nations have reſolved to join our Army at Lake George, and act with Vigour againſt the Enemy---That Governor Hardy was extremely active at Albany in expediting the Waggons, and Horſes, with Proviſions and Neceſſaries, for our brave Forces---And as the chief of our Recruits muſt have joined the Army, we expect ſoon to hear they are advancing to Crown-Point,

By a Letter from Halifax, dated the firſt Inſtant, we learn, that Admiral Boſcawen, conſidering that the Seaſon of the Year was ſo far advanced as it was not proper to continue ſuch a Number of his Majeſty's Ships in thoſe Seas, had ordered them all into the Harbour of Halifax, except two, which were left on the Cruize, and by the Advice of a Council of War, determined to ſail in a Fortnight with the largeſt Ships for England, leaving a Squadron under the Command of Capt. Spry, for the Protection of that and the neighbouring Colonies. Among the Veſſels that were taken during their Cruize off Louiſbourg, 16 of them were laden with Proviſions.

We alſo learn by another Letter, that on board the Veſſels that were taken by Capt. Rous, there were 3870 Barrels of Flour, 1170 Firkins of Butter, 750 Barrels of Pork and Beef, 1200 Caſks of Brandy and Wine, beſides Caſes of Cordials, &c.

We hear, that ſome of our Men who were lately ſent out as Scouts, from the Camp near Lake George, had been as far as within Sight of the Fort at Crown-Point, and keeping themſelves undiſcovered to make what Obſervations they could, ſaw a Number of French and Indians, ſuppos'd to be 500, at work upon an Entrenchment at a ſmall Diſtance from the Fort; and that upon their Return, in the Road through which the French retreated, they ſaw a Number of dead Bodies and Guns ſcattered about.---And that likewiſe at Ticonderoga, they diſcovered a Number, which they ſuppoſed to be 8 or 900, building a Blockade.

We are alſo informed that the Mowhawks had returned, and were upon their March to join General Johnſon, in a very great Body, dreſs'd and painted in a warlike Manner, with all the Tokens of Reſentment at the Death of Hendrick their Chief, and others their Friends, in the late Engagement.

We learn by a Letter from Halifax, that the Prizes taken at Newfoundland, and ſent in there by Capt. Rous (as mentioned in our laſt) were condemned at a Court of Admiralty, agreeable to an Act made at Utrecht, prohibiting the French making Fiſh in that Part of North America.

By a Veſſel from Halifax we hear, that the Captains Rous and Shirley had ſailed from thence, as was ſuppoſed, for St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy; that the French were repairing the Fort on that River, which they deſerted in the Summer, upon the Approach of Capt. Rous, the Engliſh having neglected to ſecure it. That a conſiderable Body of French Regulars were arrived there, and great Numbers of Neutrals and Indians had joined them.

Some Perſons juſt come to Town from the Weſtward, acquaint us, that they left ſeveral Companies of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, commanded by Col. Blanchard, on the Road, returning to Piſcataqua, with the Laurels they had reaped in the Action near Lake George. But we have no particular Account as yet, of what has occaſioned their Departure from the Army, and hope it may turn out to be only ſuch a Furlow as was allowed the brave Mohawks after the late Action.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Lane arrived here in 22 Days from Barbados, and adviſes, that it was currently reported there, that, by Orders from England, all the European Veſſels at that Iſland, were to proceed for Antigua, to take the Benefit of a Convoy to a certain Latitude, leſt they might be intercepted by the French or Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas.

Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Garland, of 20 Guns,------Arbuthnot, Eſq; Commander, arrived here in four Days from Virginia: He came out as Convoy to a Schooner bound hither with Cloathing, and other Neceſſaries, for the Troops under the Command of Col. Dunbar; but parted with her the Night after he came out, and has heard nothing of her ſince.

Mr. Mandro, an Engineer of great Repute, is come Paſſenger in the Garland, from Virginia, where he arrived but four Days before from Briſtol: We hear he is to take up his Reſidence in this City for ſome Time, in order to give his Aſſiſtance on any Emergency, either in this, or any of the neighbouring Provinces.

Saturday Night laſt, the Schooner mentioned above arrived here.

Our laſt Letters from Halifax, inform us, That ſince the Arrival of his Majeſty's Ships on that Station, there arrived at that Port, from New-England alone (beſides large Quantities that were brought in from the French Settlements) near 1000 fat Cattle, and 5000 Sheep, beſides Hogs, Goats, and vaſt Quantities of all Kinds of Poultry, and other Refreſhments, and that more were daily arriving.

On board the Ship loaded with Wine, &c. carried into Halifax, were ſeveral Caſks of the beſt Wines, directed for the French Admiral, and Baron Dieſkau, the General of their Army, who is now a wounded Priſoner in this City, and, in all Probability, will never taſte one Drop of it.

Since our laſt, we have had many different Reports concerning our Army now encamp'd at Lake George; ſome People imagine, the Seaſon is too far advanced, for our Men to proceed; whilſt others on the Contrary, affirm, that if our People are properly provided againſt the Inclemency of the Weather, they may attack with much greater Facility, than in the Summer Seaſon; as well from our Enemy Indians being leſs ſerviceable to the French in their ſculking Parties, as the Difficulty the Canadians muſt be put to, in ſupplying a Body of Men at Crown-Point with Proviſions, as they are to be tranſported the greateſt Part of the Way by Water, and perhaps too at a Time when all Navigation in that Part of the World, is entirely ſtop'd. On the other Hand, our Forces can be ſupplied with great Eaſe.

Col. Dunbar and his Forces are to join Mr. Johnſon.

Laſt Sunday Capt. Coffy arrived here in Six Weeks from the Muſqueto Shore. Off Cape St. Anthony he ſpoke with the Ship Bland, Robert Parker Maſter, belonging to Boſton, bound from the Bay of Honduras, to London, freighted with 700 Tons of Logwood. In a hard Gale near the Cape, Capt. Parker loſt both his Main and Mizen Maſts by the Board; but the Gale ſoon ceaſing, he recovered his Spars and Rigging, with which and Jury Maſts it was thought he could make ſhift to bear through the Gulph: Capt. Coffy aſſiſted him as much as lay in his Power.

The Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Hood, is ſail'd from Hampton Road in Virginia to join Admiral Boſcawen.

A French 64 Gun Ship, which eſcaped from Admiral Boſcawen, is put into Martineco.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 23.*

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Firſt Day of December next.

The Snow Edinburgh, Captain French, from Newry with Paſſengers, is caſt away at Cape May; the People all ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, in Berks County, dated Oct. 20.

"We hear this Day that ſix People are ſcalp'd near George Gabriel's Mill, on the other Side of Suſquehannah, about 82 Miles from this Town. It is told us by a credible Perſon who came from the Neighbourhood, and we expect to have a Confirmation of the unhappy News ſoon."

*** *The Time for renewing Tickets in the Second Claſs of the Academy Lottery being elapſed, thoſe which remain unrenewed may be now purchaſed of the Managers.*

Note, *The Time of Drawing comes on very ſoon, and thoſe who intend to be concerned, are deſired to be ſpeedy.*

CUSTOM HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Fanny, Archibald Gardiner from Liverpool.
Sloop Free-Maſon, Job Bradford from N. Carolina.
Schooner Brothers, Patrick Bryan from Maryland.
Ship Diſpatch, Benjamin Smith from Antigua.
Sloop Diamond, Iſaac Comron from N. Carolina.
Brig John and Richard, Thomas Calvert from Barbados.
Snow Mary, Nathaniel Donnel from Antigua.
Sloop Squirrel, Chriſtopher Coffin from Nantucket.
----Polly, Thomas Moore from Coracoa.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Abby, Joſeph Jones for N. Carolina.
Ship Beulah, John Richey for S. Carolina.
Brig Princeſs Louiſa, William Gardiner for N. York.
Sloop Eltham, Edmund Joyne for Virginia.
----Polly and Eſther, William Hunt for N. Carolina.
----Dolphin, William Veal for Do.

CLEARED. Sloop Hunter, John Walſh to Bahama Iſlands.
Ship Molly, David Gregory to Barbados.
Schooner Buckſkin, William Mill to North-Carolina.
Brig Peggy, George Houſton to Wilmington.
Sloop Penniſtone, Edward Turner to St. Kitts.
Ship Alexander, John Ford to South-Carolina.
Brig Jenny, Jonah Blackburn to Cork.
Schooner Benjamin, John Hodges to Salem.
Snow Muggy, William Alliſon to Antigua.

Speedily will be publiſhed, and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for 1756.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Obſervations. *viz.* How *Penſilvania* may ſave *Three Millions, Two Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Pounds* in ſeven Years; of which every Farmer may, if he pleaſes, have his Share. The Praiſes of *Aſtronomy*; Ditto of Religion. Converſation, Rules to be agreeable in it. How *New-Jerſey* may clear *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in the Year 1756. The Advantages of *Temperance* in promoting a Man to high Stations. The diſtinguiſhing Honours conferred by God on Men induſtrious in their Callings. Rule to prevent malignant Fevers or Fluxes. NEWTON's Eulogy. Noble Character of a General. Difference between a *Perſon* of Honour, and a *Man* of Honour. Settlement of a Man's *Moral* Accounts. How to feed 60 Men for 2 s. 8 d. a Day. Proper Victualling for long Marches in the Woods. Excellent Remedies for the Cure of Fluxes, Dry Gripes, and Fevers, &c. &c. &c.

WRITING, Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, &c. Merchants Accompts the true Italian Method by double Entry, Dr. and Cr. Navigation in all its Parts, both in Theory and Practice, &c.-----Alſo Spherical Trigonometry, Great-Circle Sailing, Aſtronomy, Surveying, Gauging, &c. and a compleat Method to keep the Ship's Way at Sea, called a Journal, whereby I teach in my School, to find the Longitude at Sea every Day at Noon, by true Proportions; as ſure as the Latitude by Obſervation of the Sun; I have the original Journals to produce, in which it will appear the Plan is like a Chain, the firſt Link of which being fixed to the Port departed from; each Day's Work is a new Link joined to the other, till the laſt Link is fixed to the Port arrived at; each Day's Work being truly wrought, the Journal is compleat. My Journals from England to Cape-Henlopen, (or Cape James) in America; and from thence to the Lizard Point again, I have proved to be within one Degree of Longitude, (near 140 Degrees of Weſt Longitude) as appears in my Journals to be produced, with others of the like Sort, and are good Proofs of my Principles; although Sun and Stars ſhould diſappear for ſeveral Days and Nights, my Plan will find both Latitude and Longitude at Noon every Day, or any other Hour; it is a rational Plan, and founded upon great and long Experience at Sea, both on board the Royal Navy, and Merchant Ships. Sailors take Care you be not abuſed by Land-men pretending to this Plan.

N. B. I have taught Navigation, and kept a Journal above 40 Years; the Scheme is new, and never was in printed Books, and has been approved of by proper Judges, &c. Your Log-line muſt be 50 Feet between each Knot, and Glaſs juſt 30 Seconds; or your Log-line may be 48 Feet between each Knot, and Glaſs juſt 28 Seconds. I give due Attendance in my School in Front-ſtreet at John Johnſton's, Tallow Chandler, next door to Mr. Richardſon, Goldſmith, up the Alley. And teach both Day and Night-School, or waits on any Gentleman at his Chamber, &c.

*** ANDREW LAMB.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated near Cheſter, in Cheſter county, joining on the river Delaware, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing near 160 acres of land, extraordinary good ſoil for graſs lots or corn land; upwards of 20 acres of marſh meadow drained and undrained on it, near half a mile front on ſaid rivers of flats or muds, which yields extraordinary paſture at all ſeaſons for paſturing, wet or dry weather; a good orchard and good buildings. There is great opportunity to improve the upland by hay, ſtock and mud, which are profitable and laſting manure. The terms will be moderate, for which apply to JACOB CARTER, living near, or JOSEPH CARTER, living on the premiſſes. ⊕ T. b. c. 5 Ws.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1755.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, on the 11th day of November next, at the houſe of James Silver, in Eaſt Pennſborough township, in the county of Cumberland, a large ſtone meſſuage or tenement, and 500 acres of land thereunto belonging, with a grift-mill and ſaw-mill thereon erected, and ſundry other improvements late belonging to the ſaid James Silver, and taken in execution at the ſuit of Richard Peters, Eſq; by me JOHN POTTER, ſheriff.

RUN away on the 20th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named Catherine Diel, alias Catherine Smith: Took with her a young male child, about 6 months old, which ſhe called William: Had on when ſhe run away, a ſhort gown, country made, with white and purple ſtripes, petticoat of the ſame, a brown camblet ditto, two homeſpun ſhifts, a red cloak; ſhe is thick ſet, freſh coloured, and has a ſurly countenance. Whoever takes up the ſaid woman, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, beſides what the law allows, paid by DANIEL ROBINSON. §

Cecil County, Maryland, October 15, 1755.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cecil county, Maryland, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Anthony Clearry, 5 feet, 11 inches high, 25 years of age, has a down-look, is long viſaged, has pale hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has uncommonly large hands; he has been burnt, and the ſkin is very much wrinkled on the backs of his hands, great feet, with a big lump on each great toe: Had on, a half-worn felt hat, old pea jacket, patched with a ſheep's grey on the elbows, and with coat buttons on the breaſt and ſleeves, two ſhirts about a ſeven hundred linen, pretty much worn, coarſe trowſers of ditto, old brown breeches, a pair of old brown colour'd ſtockings, patch'd on the heels within the ſhoe mouth, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SMITH, Mariner. §

RUN away from John Smith, of Eaſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, on the 13th Inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named Daniel Yaw, about 33 years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a black viſage, with ſhort black hair, high noſed, has reddiſh eyes, wants moſt of his foreteeth, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a dark winſtone coat, linſey jacket, with white, blue and orange ſtripes, a coarſe ſhirt, old felt hat, buckſkin breeches, white ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with whangs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me ⊕ JOHN SMITH.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at Andrew M'Dowall's mill, in Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, the following creatures, viz. a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, 6 years old; had on a bell when he went away: Alſo a roan colt, 2 years old: A ſorrel mare, 4 years old; ſhe had on a yoke when ſhe went away, and her right fore-leg is crooked: Likewiſe a black mare, two years old; ſhe alſo had on a yoke when ſhe went away, and branded II; but I do not know where. They are all pacers, except the roan colt, who trots out of hand. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and brings them to the owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN M'CAMON. §

TO be ſold by publick auction, at the houſe of DAVID JAMES DOVE, in Fourth-ſtreet, A curious collection of Books (lately imported from London in Capt. Budden) conſiſting of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Hiſtory, Geography, the Claſſicks, and other School Books. Alſo a great variety of Plays, Novels, &c. in the modern taſte.

Thoſe perſons who have books to diſpoſe of, are deſired to ſend them in immediately, that they may be inſerted in the catalogue.

The ſale will begin at ſix a clock in the evening on Monday the 27th inſtant, and continue every night at the ſame hour, until the whole are ſold.

N. B. Catalogues may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, and at the place of ſale. ¶

TO be ſold by JOSEPH INSLEE, at Newtown in Bucks county, a luſty healthy Negroe man, about 40 years of age. The purchaſer, giving good ſecurity, may have twelve months time to pay the money, without intereſt.

CAme to the plantation of James Brown, of Plymouth, about the fourth of this inſt. October, A brown cow, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come and deſcribe her other marks, pay the charges, and take her away. ¶

To be sold by publick vendue on Wednesday the 12th of November, at 3 a clock in the afternoon, by William Blair, and William M'Ilvaine, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants,

A CERTAIN lot of ground, with a tolerable good wooden tenement thereon, in the Northern Liberties of the said city, fronting Frankford road, a little above the Sugar-house, lately in the possession of Mary Harbeson, and is exceedingly well situated for a huxter's shop; the lot is 40 feet front on the road, and 100 feet deep, bounded to the southward by land of James Estaugh. Any person who may incline to purchase it privately before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM BLAIR, or WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, who purpose to give time for the payment of the money, the purchaser paying interest. lb

N. B. If no purchaser offers before the day of sale, the sale will begin precisely at three a clock on the aforesaid day.

Philadelphia, October 8. 1755.

YESterday came to the plantation of Benjamin Davis, of Plymouth, Philadelphia county, the two following strays, viz. One a dark bay horse, branded on the buttock, but dark, and not plainly to be discerned. The other a black horse, with a star, B branded on the near shoulder IK. The owner is desired to come and describe their other marks, pay charges, and take them away. ⊕ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

THIS is to give notice, that there is to be sold or lett at Duck-creek town, in Kent county, a house with three fireplaces, very convenient for a store, shop or tavern; there is a good stable belongs to it, that will hold seven or eight horses, and a good room over it for holding hay; a good brick well, with exceeding good water; two paled gardens, with ten or twelve bearing apple trees. There is also belonging to the house six acres of land. Any person inclining to purchase or hire, may apply to James Hiatt, living a mile from the place. ⊕

To be LETT,

A Fulling mill, dye house and press, with all the utensils, in good order for the carrying on the business of a fuller and dyer, with a good new dwelling house, 24 feet by 18, two story high, a new shop 22 feet by 18, joining the house, and stands very convenient to the mill and dye house, the tanter bars being also placed very commodious to the house and mills, for the ease of the workmen; the said fulling mill being under the same cover of the grist mill at Trenton, and lies in a fine settled country, and will be lett for a term of years. Whoever inclines to rent the said fulling mill, &c. by applying to Robert Lettis Hooper, the owner thereof, living near the premises, shall have good encouragement. Tbc.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on the 13th day of November next, a grist and fulling mill, and a plantation, containing 173 acres of good land, situated in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, in New-Jersey, 12 acres whereof is choice meadow, and more may be made; there is a large brick house on the place, and a good cellar under the same, a large kitchen, and a smaller one, all adjoining one another; there is also a good barn, and a good young orchard. The grist-mill hath two water wheels, two pair of stones, and three bolting mills, two of which go by water. The meal is hoisted up by water. The fulling mill has all utensils fit for carrying on the business. All which stands upon the main body of Crosswick's Creek, and has sufficient water in the driest season. It is about nine miles from Bordentown, good road. It is in a fine country for wheat. The mills will be sold with or without the plantation, as may best suit the purchaser. ⊕ JOHN LAWRENCE.

For *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*,

The Ship
NEPTUNE,
GEORGE SMITH
Commander;
Will sail in 14 days. For freight or passage, agree with Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, or said commander on board.

To be lett for a term not exceeding seven years, at Twelve Pounds per Annum,

A Lot and house opposite the Market, in Lower Chichester, two stories high, 3 rooms on a floor, a kitchen, garden, well, orchard, and several other conveniencies, suitable for a gentleman, tradesman, or shopkeeper, it being well accustomed for the latter some time past. For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. Woodbridge, or Samuel Reynolds, on the spot.

N. B. Said Reynolds intending for the West Indies this fall, desires those who have any demands against him, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and those that are indebted to him, to make speedy payment. lb

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WHEREAS Joseph Claudius Mayne, hired a horse and chair of the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 18th of August last, to go to New-Castle, and was to return in three days, but has not since appeared here, nor has he been at New-Castle, therefore it is supposed he has no intention of returning. The horse is about eight years old, of a light bay colour, with a black mane and tail newly trimmed, branded M C with a cross, on the near shoulder and hip, but not very perceptible; has a lump on the off fore foot, occasioned by its being split. The chair is lined with coarse green cloth, and has a double spring, with a trunk board behind, fastened to the shafts; the hind springs are mended with iron plates; the chair is painted with olive green, with new fashioned wings; the harness is pretty good, with a new saddle. The said man is tall and straight, wears his own black hair, tied up behind, grey eyes, pale complexion, much pock marked in his face, small thighs and legs; he is an Irishman, and assumes the gentleman; wore a lightish colour'd coat, with flat silver buttons; he can talk French, and pretends to understand Spanish, and to be master of both. Whoever secures the said horse and chair, so as the owner may have them again, shall have Three Pounds reward, or Five Pounds for the man, horse and chair, paid by JACOB FOX. ¶

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 13th of November, A tract of land, about fourteen hundred acres, lying on the south-east branches of Mantua-creek, late the property of Jonathan Fisher and Company, deceased, whereon are two settlements, barn, orchard. &c. with conveniency for a saw-mill. The vendue to be held on the premises, at the house were Jonathan Fisher now lives; where attendance will be given, and a good title made the purchaser by the assignee of said Fisher and Company. ¶

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a servant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white shirt, white short trowsers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG.

N. B. All masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ⊕

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Castle, and purchasing some GUNS for the same.

THE defenceless state of the town of New-Castle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France seems almost inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewness of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by subscription, that may be of service in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine assistance, not only be the preservation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great measure, of the last importance even to Philadelphia itself, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	- - -		25
1	Last drawn,	- - -		25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So soon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the possessors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deducted, and the 664 small prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

The persons following are appointed managers of this lottery; viz. Benjamin Chew, John Ross, William Patterson, David Witherspoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Bush, Esquires; and William Armstrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their trust.

Tickets are to be sold by the said managers, at their respective dwellings.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the fifth of this instant October, from Joseph Howell, of the City of Philadelphia, tanner, a Dutch servant Man, named Hance Michael Ming, about 26 years of age, a short well-set fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a down look, with dark brown hair, somewhat bushy, pretty much freckled in his face, walks wide with his knees, is slow of speech, and can speak good English: Had on when he went away, a white shirt, a silk handkerchief, a light colour'd cloth coat, with large white metal buttons, a light colour'd broadcloth jacket, lately turned, with mohair buttons, a pair of buckskin breeches about half worn, a pair of worsted stockings, and new shoes, with large brass buckles in them; he also took with him, besides what he had on, a check shirt, and a pair of good yarn stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

* JOSEPH HOWELL.

October, 9, 1755.

FOUR PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, of Cumberland county, in Pennsylvania, about two months since, two servant men, viz. One a Dutchman, named Michael Shiram, 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pitted with the small-pox, is a pleasant subtle fellow, speaks very broken English, is a nail smith by trade; the other, an Irishman, named Oliver Carr, 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 inches high, well set, dark skin'd, but thick lips, looks fat in the face, has a down look, yet appears innocent, much given to lying, talks broad Scotch, and loves strong drink extremely. They both run from working upon a road to the Ohio, from thence to Fort Cumberland, where they remained some days. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so as their master may have them again, shall have Four Pistoles reward, or Two for each, and reasonable charges, paid by * WILLIAM SMITH.

WHereas Philip David Spindler was sold in November, 1752, to one John Neawe, for three years and a half; but as his brother John Lorens Spindler, could never since that time find out the residence of the said Neawe, nor get any intelligence of his brother, he takes this method to desire him to inform him of the place he lives in, by putting a letter into the Post-Office, in Philadelphia, directed to him, living near Jacob Hubar's, in Lancaster county.

JOHN LORENS SPINDLER.

And whereas Maria Catherine Miller came to Philadelphia, from Germany, about 6 years ago, and was sold into the country, by which means her brother Christian Miller has not been able to get any intelligence of her since; these are therefore to desire her to inform him of the place of her residence, by a letter put into the Post-Office, in Philadelphia, and directed to him, living with John Hare, in Lampiter township, Lancaster county, and he will come and see her.

† CHRISTIAN MILLER.

STOLE from the subscriber, living in East Fallowfield, Chester county, on the 12th of August last, a mixt colour'd grey horse, five years old, a natural pacer, shod before, very flat footed, with a white face, three white feet and legs, white under the jaws, has a trimmed mane, neither brand nor ear-mark. He was stole by two runaways from Thomas Ogle, of Ogle-town, in New-Castle county, one named Thomas Francis, a free man, of low stature, has sore legs, and black hair: Had on a brown coat and jacket; the other named David Ecklin, an Irishman, of a pale complexion, and has much of the brogue on his tongue; they took with them a suit of brown broadcloth clothes, but cannot easily be described by their apparel or horses, they are so much given to stealing and swapping. Whoever takes up and secures said men, and horse, so as their masters may have them again, shall have a Pistole for the horse, and Three Pounds for the men, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS OGLE, or GEORGE BENTLEY. ¶

N. B. They are supposed to be gone into the Jerseys.

THE partnership of Walter Shee, James and Thomas Harvey, having expired the First of June last, those therefore having any demands upon them, are desired to bring them in, and they indebted requested to pay.

N. B. They have on hand divers merchandize, with some good Madeia Wine, which they will sell cheap for ready money or short credit, to close the company books. Tbc. 6 M.

Just imported in the Samuel, Joshua Young master, from Liverpool, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Chestnut-street, almost opposite the Three Tuns,

A LARGE Quantity of CHESHIRE CHEESE. Where is also sold, Clocks and Silver Watches; Variety of Iron-mongery and Cutlery Ware; Joiners Furniture; English RED CLOVER SEED; with sundry other European Goods. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money or short credit by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his store in Chestnut-street, near Front-street,

SUperfine, middling and coarse broad cloths in patterns and pieces, drab and Devonshire kerseys, plains, red and blue halfthicks, frizes, bearskins, hair plush, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. blankets, blue, green and spotted rugs, blue and striped duffils, white and red flannels, striped linseys, embossed serges; worsted damasks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, cambrets, plain and silk camblettees, dorsetteens, worsted and silk venetians, check'd queen stuffs and cheverines, florettas, starrets, colodines, shaloons, prunelloes, drab cloaks, black velvet, cotton velvet shapes, India black and colour'd taffeties, India, black, colour'd and striped persians, English, black and blush persians, mens silk hose, mens ribbed and plain worsted and yarn hose, womens worsted and thread hose, childrens spotted hose, scarlet and striped worsted caps, single and double silk caps, knit worsted waistcoats and breeches, fine marbled ditto, Scots and German ozenbrigs, brown boreslaps, white hessen, sail duck, Russia linnen and diaper, Russia and Irish sheeting, 7-eights and yard-wide garlix, dowlas, single and double silesias, Scots, Irish and German linens and hollands, hooping holland, long, broad, pistol and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide muslin, muslin neck-cloths, oringalls, cambrick betteilees, 3-qr. yard-wide and 6-qr. wide cotton and linen checks, white and black bone lace, black wove lace, variety of calicoes, India chints, printed cottons and linens, brown and glazed linen, white jeans, buckrams, diaper and damask table-cloths, diaper and damask table linen in setts, broad and narrow striped tickings, bed-bunts, mens and womens gloves and mittens, sewing silks, coloured thread, Scots white thread, shirt buttons, scarff, death head and great coat buttons, double gilt coat buttons, mohair, twist and cord, white and colour'd tapes, broad worsted quality bindings, silk ferrit, cotton and thread laces, gartering, nonsopretties, pins, ribbons, silk ferrit, silk handkerchiefs, silk and cotton ditto, bordered and plain bandanoes, lungee romals, stay trimmings, variety of pictures, maps and paintings on glass, cutlery, hard ware and pewter, bed-side and floor carpets, ready-made coats, waistcoats and breeches, shirts, neck-cloths, &c. gun flints, English glue, West-India rum, sugar, &c. &c. &c.

Just imported in the ship Beulah, John Ritchie master, from London, and to be sold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his store in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, and opposite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and superfine broad-cloths, cross bar'd yard-wide stuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow messinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half ell grazets and worsted damasks, camblets and camblettees, crape and best baladine sewing silk, taffeties and paduasoy ribbons, plain and purl'd sattin, and grogram ditto, a choice assortment of very newest fashion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and striped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and silk laces, 6 qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, stay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould shirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, sealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons, and silk twist, mens and youths worsted hose, womens ditto, worsted, cotton and silk caps, cotton bindings, stay, shoe and London worsted quality ditto, striped, letter'd and scarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and shaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, striped duffils, coatings, swanskins, red padua and scarlet perpetuana, mens and womens horse-whips, ozenbrigs, 9 qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, English ditto, brown and white Russia sheeting, plain and crudled Russia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights garlix, brown and white buckram, single and double silesias, pistol lawns, Russia disper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damask, napkening diaper and damask, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, samplering and stay canvas, 3 qr. 7 eights yard-wide, and yd. and 3-eights linen checks, 7-eights, yd. wd. yd. and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket fustians and white jeans, brown roles and brown hessens, plain and striped muslins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, chints, cotton and silk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and striped ginghams, peniascoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide persian, tapsels and chillioes, black, colour'd and striped India taffeties, India damasks, seckterfoy and lungee romals, striped persians and black India paduasoys, bar lead, large and small shot, wool cards, best London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, small gilt trunks, steel hand-saws and stock-locks, common black and secret pad-locks, common chest locks and double spring ditto, rimm'd closet locks and brass egg-nobb'd ditto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd spring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron squares, door and window bolts, iron candlesticks, iron snuffers and steel spring ditto, cast flat irons, hand-saw-files, flat, 3 square, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarse rasps, chisels, gouges and iron compasses, nippers, chest hinges, HL and square end side ditto, taylors shears, frying pans and best AC English steel, curry combs, gimblets, brass shoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, steel and wrought black ditto, steel waistband buckles, iron and brass thimbles, brass coat and vest buttons, plate fashioned ditto, buck, sham, stag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and seal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck, cuttoes and pistol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, brass mounted hangers, with red leather belts, sleeve buttons, metal spectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal snuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, side spring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens scissars, trimming and horse ditto, inlaid shell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and stag cast steel blade ditto, watch leathers, pistol tinder boxes, newest pattern gilt and silver'd coat and vest buttons, ink powder, gun-flints, and gun powder, &c. also a parcel of choice silver and Pinchbeck watches.

Just imported by the last ships from London, and to be sold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the sign of the Hand-saw, in Second-street, nearly opposite Stretch's corner,

BRoadcloths, shaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, hairbines, russels, calimancoes, worsted damasks, hair grazets, corded poplins, kerseys, drab and green hair shag, saggathies, red and blue halfthicks, striped duffils, short cloth cloaks, red flannels, 9 and 10 qr. blankets, spotted and green rugs, men and womens worsted hose, beaver coating, sewing silk, ozenbrigs, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, yard wide and 7 eights Irish linens, cotton and linen checks, striped cotton hollands, printed linens, calicoes, Scots handkerchiefs, Duke's ditto, Scots Thread, bobbings, tapes, pins, needles, scarlet and other gartering, quality binding, dyed pillows, mantua, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, new silk romals, bandanoes, lamb mittens, shammy ditto, brown buckrams, muslins, light and cloth colour'd thread, bed-ticks, china, brass milk pans and kettles, window glass, looking glasses of many sizes, locks and hinges, tongs and shovels, sadlery, nails, steel, a variety of cutlary, silver pattern'd coat and vest buttons, silver watches, bohea tea, Weston's snuff, tin plates, firkins of pipes, writing paper, wool cards, bibles, testamente, gilt trunks, warming pans, frying pans, pewter, red lead, white lead, madder, red wood, gunpowder, sawmill saws, handsaws, and tenant saws, sadlery, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. John Ritchie, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At the houſe of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Front ſtreet, for ready money or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

GReen, blue and cloth colour'd napt coatings, ſtriped duffils, Colcheſter bays, bearſkins, foreſt cloths, kerſeys and plains, red, blue and green halfthicks, red and white flannels, a variety of cloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, worſted ſattins, yd. wd. florettas, ditto ſtarre s, tammies, white and cloth colour'd calimancoes, ſuperfine durants, camblets, worſted damaſks, fine and coarſe ozenbrigs, yd. wd. and 7-8ths checks, cotton hollands, dyed pillows, white jeans, white and cloth colour'd fuſtians, cotton counterpanes, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bedticks, fine and coarſe white and brown buckrams, coarſe and fine ſheſias, ditto piſtol lawns, German whited long lawns, holland ditto, clouting diapers, ſuits of damaſk tablecloths and napkins, Scots holland, Scots handkerchiefs, ſtriped ginghams, cherriderries, curd'ed ruffia, Turkey handkerchiefs, Scots thread, galoons and ferrits, colour'd threads, nonſopretties blue and red, linen handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns, very fine yd. wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, a variety of handſome purple and blue and white calicoes, red and white cotton chints patterns for beds, blue and white ditto, lungee romal handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoe ditto, china taffeties, ſtriped perſians, one ſuit of black paduaſoy, one ditto of Grandeton's tiſſue, crimſon and black velvets, grazets of changeable colours, black bombazeens, black Turkey handkerchiefs, mens black and youths worſted hoſe, corded poplins, light and colour'd baladine ſewing ſilk, fine white ſadlers ditto, black and white paduaſoy ribbons, an aſſortment of brocaded damaſk and worſted ſhoes, cotton romals mixt with red, ditto all blue, ſtriped cotton and ſilk laces, gartering of all ſorts, boys and mens worſted ſtockings, ditto white ditto, double and ſingle worſted caps, crimſon, blue and green harrateens, blue and green bed lace, fans, bags of buttons, ſilk and hair, ſhirt buttons, womens black gloves and mittens, ſhammy ditto, filletting bobbins, holland tapes, pins and needles ſorted, fine and coarſe dandriff ivory combs, horn ditto, a variety of hiſtory books, Dyche's Engliſh dictionaries, fine whalebone jockey whips, with ſhagreen handles, very neat ſwitch whips, whalebone Newmarket ſwitch whips, with beſt wire buttons, leather ſoles, coat and veſt Philadelphia pattern braſs buttons, table knives and forks, cuttoe ditto, butchers ſplit handle ditto, penknive, gooſe and pidgeon ſhot, white and red lead, beſt Weſton's ſnuff, ſtock locks, plate bolts, F and FF gunpowder, beſt London ſteel, A C, No. 3. curious paintings on glaſs, with many other goods too tedious to mention.

Juſt imported by the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES MEREDITH,

At his ſtore, the corner of Front and Cheſtnut ſtreet,

Broadcloths, bearſkins, ſtriped duffils, roſe blankets, flannels, ſtriped linſeys, ratteens, halfthicks, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, dowlas, brown beſſens, tandem hollands, bedticks, diapers, buckrams, princes linen, long lawns, ſileſias, piſtol lawns, Ruſſia and check linens, cambricks and clear lawns in pieces and patches, muſlin, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, ſilk cords, calimancoes, India damaſk taffeties, bandanoes threads, tapes, bobbings, ribbons, firrets, cap lace, ſewing ſilks, pins, needles nutmegs, cinamon, mace, knives, combs, ſnuff boxes, necklaces, horſewhips, buckles, ſleeve buttons, white metal coat and veſt ditto, mens, womens and childrens ſtockings, ſilk caps, looking glaſſes, worſted bindings, gartering, ſilk and hair buttons and twiſt, gloves, mittens, writing paper, ſealing wax, inkpowder, neſts of trunks, ſhaloons, durants, ivory handled knives and forks, powder blue, chints, calicoes, Weſton's ſnuff, ſetts of views, roſet and luteſtring handkerchiefs. ‡

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

In High-ſtreet, commonly call'd Market ſtreet, a little below the Jerſey-market, a green lamp before the door,

CONTINUES to ſell choice old Madeira wine by the quarter caſk, gallon and quart, old Jamaica ſpirit, French brandy, and Liſbon wine, by the gallon and quart, white wine, canary or ſack, and claret, by the bottle. Where gentlemen, maſters of veſſels, &c. may have it bottled off for ſea; alſo for country taverns, and funerals, any quantity of each above a pint. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold cheap by

ALEXANDER LUNAN,

On Hamilton's Wharff,

BOHEA tea by the cheſt or dozen, coffee and Jamaica rum, Florence oil by the cheſt, and rota tent or tent-wine by the dozen, Scots ſnuff, a variety of printed linens, and Engliſh made ſaddles; and ſeveral compleat tea ſervices of gilt and penciled china. Alſo a few of the neweſt books, amongſt which are Dr. Backwell's court of Auguſtus, his life of Homer, and mythology of the Antients; General Gordon's life of Peter the Great, and Douglas's hiſtory of the late rebellion. Tbc3m.

BORDENTOWN STAGE continued.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage-boat, Joſeph Cannida maſter, attends the Crooked Billet wharff every Monday and Tueſday; and his ſhallop, Daniel Harriſon, maſter, at the ſame place, every Friday and Saturday; ſtage waggons attend the ſaid boats; the ſtage-boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

As to the owners of the Burlington ſtage boaſting of their advantages being ſuperior to mine, I ſhall not take the trouble to make reply to, becauſe the publick, by this time, are the beſt judges of our ſtages, and their advantages, only ſhall juſt note the laſt clauſe of their advertiſement (that is) they ſay we are one tide longer upon the water than they are, which in fact is ſaying we are always two tides upon our paſſage, well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to favour me with their buſineſs, may depend upon the utmoſt care and diſpatch of their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH BORDEN, junior.

Lancaſter, September 23, 1755.

ON the 17th of this inſt. was committed to this goal, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the three following men, viz. Robert Parks, Chriſtopher Lacey, and Matthias Murphy; they were taken up at Mr. Wright's ferry, on Saſquehanna, and they ſay they came with Captain Cauſure, in the ſhip Burwell, from Dublin to York river, in Virginia, where they were diſcharged from the ſhip, but loſt the diſcharge on the road; they are ſtout able men, their apparel very ordinary, and ſays they intended for Philadelphia, and to get births and go to ſea again. Likewiſe was committed on the day before, one Thomas Kelly, who belongs to Mr. John Day, near George-Town, Maryland, and William Findleher, who belongs to Mr. Aaron Potts, in Culpepper county, Virginia. This is to deſire the maſters of the aboveſaid men to appear in four weeks after the above date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying the ſame, by

¶ JOHN CLARK, Goaler.

THOMAS HEWES,

Upholſterer, at Joſeph Ogden's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

MAKES all ſorts of upholſterer's work at the moſt reaſonable rates; ſuch as beds and window curtains, eaſy chairs, couches, matraſſes, feather beds, ſacking bottoms, chair bottoms, ſhip ſtools and umbrelloes, &c. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their friend, Tbctf. THOMAS HEWES.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

ESCAPED out of the goal of New-Caſtle county, on the 21ſt of September inſt. a certain Thomas Matthews, about 23 years of age, five feet five inches high, a well ſet, full faced, pale looking fellow, and has a ſmall ſcar on ſome part of his face, has his hair, which is dark colour'd, cut, and wears a white cap: Had on an old dark colour'd coat, a pair of long narrow white trowſers, old ſhoes, &c. Stole and took with him, a light colour'd napt cloth coat, trimm'd with braſs carved buttons, and lined with red ſhaloon, plain made, and ſomewhat worn, a light colour'd ſerge ditto, lined with blue ſhaloon, a linen jacket, with ten flat ſilver buttons on the breaſt, laced on with a cotton lace, a pair of black buckſkin breeches, faded in the colour, with flat clear metal buttons, a pair of blue worſted ſtockings, and two pairs of new ſhoes, ſundry fine holland ſhirts, and a new check ditto, ſome linen caps, a muſlin crevat, &c. he is a ſimple looking fellow, and 'tis tho't has procured ſome ſort of a paſs, he may probably change his name and apparel, and 'tis thought will endeavour to get himſelf inliſted. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN THOMPSON, goaler.

N. B. If he be put in any goal, the goaler is requeſted to give the ſubſcriber notice. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

LOST on the firſt of October inſt. at Newtown, in Bucks county, Six Dubloons, Nine Engliſh Guineas and a Half. Any perſon that brings the ſame to Alexander Murry, in Saleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have Two Guineas reward, and no queſtions aſked, and a grateful acknowledgment made by

¶ ALEXANDER MURRY.

RUN away on the firſt inſt. from Iſaac Rees, of Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Campbell, by trade a weaver, has been in the country near twelve years, was put in Cheſter goal for debt, and ſold out a ſervant about two months ago, of middle ſtature, thin viſage his hair and beard ſandy: Had on when he went away, a blue worſted coat, with white metal buttons, fine ſhirt, leather breeches, worked on the knees, with metal buttons, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare buckles, not fellows, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by

¶ ISAAC REES.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the 21ſt of laſt month, a grey mare, branded on both ſhoulders C H. has a running ſore in her near ear, between four and five years old, about 13 hands high, is a trotter, but can pace a ſmall travel, has a ſhort cut tail, and ſtanding mane. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON. ⊕

BROKE out of the publick goal of Kent county, on Delaware, on the 2d of September, a certain Iſaac Gray, a thick well ſet fellow, about five feet eight inches high, pretty much marked with the ſmall-pox, an Iriſhman born, was committed to goal on his being charged with counterfeiting Pennſylvania bills of credit, and uttering the ſame. Alſo a runaway ſervant, belonging as he ſaid, to Thomas Sands, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, called himſelf David Williams, a Welchman born, a thick ſet fellow, about five feet ſix inches high; had on a linen waiſtcoat, homeſpun trowſers, one homeſpun ſhirt, a check ditto; his hair cut off, and wore a linen cap. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and ſecures them, or either of them, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for Iſaac Gray, and Forty Shillings for David Williams, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN CLAYTON, ſheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the principal owners of two ſeveral tracts of tide meadows or marſh, lying and adjoining on the north ſide of Cohanſey-creek, alias Cæſarea river, in the county of Cumberland, in Weſt New-Jerſey, one tract called and known by the name of the Fork Marſh; the other ſituate lower down on the ſaid creek, joining on the ſame, and to the land of Jonathan Holmes, Eſq; deſign to make application at the next ſeſſions of General Aſſembly of the ſaid province, to paſs an act for banking, draining and maintaining the ſame at ſaid owners expence.

If any perſon hath any objections to ſaid act, they muſt appear at the next ſeſſions of General Aſſembly of ſaid province, where they may be heard. ⊙

WHereas Mr. George Croghan ſold land, lying upon the waters of Aughwick, by virtue of a grant (as he ſaid) from the Six Nations, of Indians, and amongſt others to the ſubſcribers, obtaining their caſh notes on that account; but it now appearing to them, that he had no right to diſpoſe of ſaid land, this is to give notice to all perſons not to take any Aſſignment on ſaid notes; or if any have already taken ſuch aſſignment, they are hereby deſired to look to themſelves, for we will pay no money by virtue of ſaid notes. Moſes Liddle, James Ramſey, Robert Hutchinſon, *and* Joſeph Hutchinſon. *

N. B. Said Croghan has no obligation from us but what is upon the account of ſaid land.

Baltimore county, Maryland, Sept. 30, 1755.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, in Baltimore county, Maryland, three ſervant men, viz. William Norcliff, a ſhip-carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, ſlim made, and ſtoops in his ſhoulders, about 5 feet ten inches high, has a ſly look; had on ſailors trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirts, ſhoes, blue pea jacket, black wig, old hat, and as he has been working on ſhip-board is much tarr'd.

Henry Crouch, a carver by trade, a well-ſet fellow, about five feet and a half high, full faced, pale complexion, ſpeaks ſomething blubbering: Had on check ſhirts, ozenbrigs coat and trowſers, wears a cap, ſhoes, no ſtockings, and a hat.

James Munn, a joiner by trade, a ſlim made fellow, about ſix feet high, full faced, ſpeaks effeminately, wears a white wig, well curled, ozenbrigs ſhirts, blue jacket, with a flower'd ſtuff one under it, linen trowſers, ſtockings and ſhoes, and may have other clothes not known of. They are all Engliſhmen, and the latter but lately come into the country. It is thought they will make for Philadelphia, and ſo on for York, in order to get a paſſage for London. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive TWELVE PISTOLES reward, or Four Piſtoles for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GILES, and Company. ⊗

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they have procured forged paſſes.

WHereas BENJAMIN JACKSON, lately from London, intended to carry on the Muſtard manufactory in this city, but hath been hitherto greatly diſappointed, by not being ſupplied with a proper quantity of Muſtard-ſeed, This is therefore to acquaint thoſe who now have any by them, or are inclinable to raiſe any, that they may have Forty Shillings per buſhel, or in proportion for any ſmaller quantity (which is Fifteen Pence a quart) by applying to him at James Wagſtaff's, tin plateworker, near the court-houſe, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. The beſt time to ſow it is in the fall. ‡

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY Negroe wench, about 21 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can ſew, ſpin, waſh, iron and cook very well, or do any ſort of houſe-work. Enquire of* REED and FURMAN, *in Trenton.* ⊕

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION ſituated within a mile of Cheſter, fronting upon the road that goes to Springfield, and runs down to Ridley creek, containing about fifty acres of good corn and meadow land, attended with a very good ſpring, an apple orchard, conſiſting of 200 well bearing trees; alſo a ſtone quarry, the beſt now known in thoſe parts, very well known by the name of James Betty's quarry, he formerly working therein. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. Charles Lorden, merchant, in Elbow-Lane, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at the widow Backhouſe's, in Cheſter, where they may be carried to ſaid premiſes, and ſee the conveniencies thereof. The title is indiſputable.

⊕ ALLAN BACKHOUSE.

N. B. Said plantation is under indifferent good fence, and fronting upon ſo publick a road, will render it beneficial, either for a tavern or ſtore, &c.

To be SOLD,

A SERVANT girl, who has three years to ſerve, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of PATRICK FERGUSON, living in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ♂

For DUBLIN,

The Snow

POLLY,

JOHN TROY Maſter,

Will ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with ſaid Maſter on board at Sims's Wharff. ¶

For LONDON,

The Ship

NANCY,

EMANUEL JOSIAH Commander;

Having one half of her cargoe engaged, and will certainly ſail by the tenth of *November*. For freight or paſſage apply to Samuel Carpenter, or ſaid commander on board at Powell's Wharff. She is a new ſhip, and has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers. †

Juſt imported in the Beulah, Capt. Ritchie, from London, and to be ſold by

JACOB SHOEMAKER, junior,

Between the ſigns of the Indian King, and White Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

DOctor Robert James's powder for fevers, publiſhed by virtue of his majeſty's royal letters patent.---A very few doſes of this powder, if taken according to the directions ſold with the medicine, it is ſaid, will remove any continual acute fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken at the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure. It is likewiſe ſaid to be a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſs, proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſtericks. A ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers. ‡

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, containing 300 acres of land, well timber'd, ſituated on the weſtern branch of Octorara creek, in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, forty acres of ſaid land cleared, ſixteen of which is now under wheat, ſixteen acres of very good meadow made, and upwards of an hundred acres more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other outhouſes, and a fine merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, and all other things thereto belonging, in good repair; ſhe has a ſtrong ſtream of water, and a good dam; there is great cuſtom either to buy or boult, being within twenty-eight miles of Chriſtiana landing, and only five miles from either Preſbyterian or Quaker meetings. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſame, and may expect to be dealt with on reaſonable terms.

¶ MATTHEW BROWN.

RUN away from Joſeph Gavin, of this city, ſhoemaker, a Scotch ſervant man, named Robert Welſh, born in Dumfries, a ſhort fellow, about five feet high, with long black hair, black eyes, of a pale complexion, has a down look, is marked with the ſmall-pox, limps a little as he walks, and has a ſcar under his chin: Had on when he went away, a good hat, almoſt new, a check ſhirt, and a white neckcloth, a white ticken coat, and breeches of the ſame, blue worſted ſtockings, and round toed pumps, with large carved braſs buckles in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH GAVIN.

N. B. All recruiting captains are requeſted not to enliſt him; and maſters of veſſels not to carry him off.

BY Virtue of a writ to me directed, is to be expoſed to ſale by way of publick vendue, on the 25th of this inſtant October, a meſſuage tenement, and tract of land, ſituated lying and being in the townſhip of Plumſted, Bucks county, beginning at a cheſtnut tree, at a corner of Lawrence Pearſon's land, and in a line of a tract called the Mine Tract; thence extending by the ſame North Eaſt 130 perches to a black oak; thence by vacant land North Weſt 130 perches to a hickory; thence by vacant land South Weſt 130 perches to a poſt; thence by the ſaid Lawrence Pearſon's land South Eaſt 130 perches to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres, be it more or leſs; it being the late property of Nicholas Parker: Taken in execution at the ſuit of Baltus Peckel, by

WILLIAM YEARDLEY, *Sheriff.*

RUN away on the firſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, of Donegall, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Francis M'Nealis, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ten inches high, a thick lip'd down looking fellow: Had on when he went away, long black hair which curls, an old beaver hat, old brown cloth jacket, lined with dark colour'd linen, one blue ditto, without ſleeves, with white metal buttons, a pair of black leather breeches, one linen ſhirt, one coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes; he has been eight or ten years in the country, and it is thought he has a pair of indentures belonging to Matthew M'Nealis, and 'tis likely he is in company with ſaid Matthew. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ WILLIAM SMITH.

DEEDS and all other Writings, carefully and authentickly drawn by JAMES HUMPHREYS, notary publick, who may be ſpoke with at his notary-office, at Mr. John Reiley's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or at his own houſe, next door below the Baptiſt-Meeting, in Second-ſtreet. Tbctf.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

William Logan Jun.

October 30, 1755. NUMB. 1401.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Friday *laſt Captain* Dunn *arrived here from* Cork, *by whom we have the following Advices.*

GENOA, July 20.

THE Reſentment which the Inhabitants of Ventimiglia have ſhewn in plundering and burning two Villages on the Territories of his Sardinian Majeſty, in Revenge for the Loſs of a Sloop belonging to that Place, which his Majeſty's Galleys made a Prize near Oneglia, has drawn upon the Republick a ſevere Reprehenſion from the Court of Turin, which demands immediate Satisfaction; and at the ſame time refuſes to give up the above Sloop, on Pretence of its being laden with Contraband Goods. The Republic are as yet in a Dilemma about this required Satisfaction, as, having had no late Occaſion to be pleaſed with the Court of Turin, it is not very ready to oblige it.

July 22. We learn from Corſica, that the Rebels are actually preparing to lay Siege to Baſtia. In this Criſis of our Affairs, the Count de Neuilly, the French Ambaſſador to this Republic, is very ſollicitous to make us take Part in the Meaſures of his Court, in Conſequence of our Engagements therewith. The Republic are therefore making all the neceſſary Preparations to put its Force, by Sea and Land, in the beſt State, in caſe it ſhould have Occaſion to act either offenſively or defenſively on ſuch Accounts.

Hanover, Aug. 1. The preſent Situation of Affairs between England and France requiring his Majeſty's Return to his Kingdom, it is ſaid his Majeſty's Departure is fixed for the 26th inſt. The Hunting Matches intended at Gochr are put off, and the heavy Baggage is packing up, in order to be ſent to Bremen, and thence to London. Our gracious Sovereign, who is completing his Troops, has promiſed, that all thoſe who enter ſhall be diſcharged at the Concluſion of the War. 'Tis look'd upon as certain, that the Theatre of War will begin in the Low Countries, whence it is concluded, that the Regiments deſigned to march that Way will ſoon be named. In the mean time the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has given Orders for the Body of Troops he has engaged to furniſh Great-Britain with, to be ready to march on the firſt Notice. It is further ſaid, that theſe Troops will be joined by 10,000 Hanoverians, and the 6000 Saxe-Gotha Troops, lately contracted for, in caſe the Exigency of Affairs ſhall ſo require.

Franckfort, Aug. 4. Private Letters from Vienna aſſure us, that 30,000 Imperial Troops will begin their March for the Netherlands about the End of this Month, if there appears any Danger of an Invaſion on that Side.

Breſt, July 28. Orders from the Court are received for the Equipment of eight Ships, deſtined to convey Reinforcements of Men and Ammunition to Canada. We are aſſured alſo, that, to perform the Voyage with the greater Secrecy, theſe Ships will take their Rout to the River St. Laurence through the Streights of Belle Iſle, North of Newfoundland; a Rout it is now much regretted was not taken by the laſt Fleet from this Port, as the Danger attending the Navigation, however conſiderable, is not eſteemed equal to that of falling into the Hands of the Engliſh by the Way of Cape-Breton.

Marſeilles, July 16. By the lateſt and beſt Advices from Paris, there appears little Reaſon to hope an Accommodation practicable between this Nation and Great-Britain, and per Conſequence that a general War is inevitable; our Attention is therefore call'd on the Side of the Mediterranean, where, by what is already tranſacted, and what at preſent is already on Foot, we have Reaſon to believe that the Appearance which two Fleets, heretofore inactive, and little regarded, will make among the Fleets of France and Spain, will have no inconſiderable Effect. The King of Naples waits for nothing but the Reſolution of the Courts of Paris and Madrid to ſend out his Fleet in Conjunction with theirs. In ſuch a Situation alſo the Republick of Genoa has no other Part to take. It is look'd on here, however, that it is not at all improbable, in the End, its Sovereignty may pay dearly for the Friendſhip of its Superiors; eſpecially as his Neapolitan Majeſty's Zeal and Attachment to the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles cannot be better rewarded, than by raiſing him above an Equality with the petty Princes of Italy.

Paris, July 25. The Court propoſes to delay the Declaration of War no longer than till a ſufficient Number of Privateers and Sloops of War are fitted out from the ſeveral Harbours of this Kingdom. In the mean time it is confidently affirmed, that whatever Overtures may be made on the Side of Great-Britain, leſs than a full Satisfaction for the laſt Inſult on our Fleet, Letters of Repriſal will be iſſued out till ſuch Satisfaction be acquired on the Part of his Majeſty. It is from good Hands alſo aſſured, that a Courier is diſpatched to Liſbon, and from thence to Cadiz, with an Expreſs to M. du Quay, with new Injunctions, to ſuffer in particular no homeward bound Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman to paſs by his Squadron, but to make any ſuch he ſhould meet with a Prize.

Paris A-la-main, Aug. 1. Immediately after the King was informed that Admiral Boſcawen had made an Attack upon the French, his Majeſty order'd the Fortifications of Dunkirk to be forthwith repaired, and that the Works ſhould be protected by a Body of 10,000 Men under the Command of Prince Soubiſe, Governor of Flanders.

The Duke de Mirepoix had no Audience from the King till the ſecond Day after his Arrival from London, and was received but coldly by his Majeſty who reproached him for not giving more timely Information of the Deſigns of the Engliſh. It is ſaid, the Prince of Conti will have the Command of the Army, but as yet it is not known where or to what Purpoſe the ſame will be employed.

Paris, Aug. 1. *Commiſſions will ſpeedily be iſſued to Privateers. It is ſaid that Orders are given to raiſe 5000 Marines. The Iſland of Uſhant is fortifying with the greateſt Diligence.*

Patis A-la-Main, Aug. 1. *In Conſequence of the Orders given to complete all the Regiments, 40 000 Recruits will be raiſed; 30,000 for the Foot, and 10,000 for the Horſe.*

Auguſt 4. *Notwithſtanding the great Preparations that are making both by the French and Engliſh, we ſtill flatter ourſelves that the Differences between them will be accommodated, provided the latter make a proper Reparation to the former for the Inſult offered them. Politicians reaſon differently on this Subject. Some ſay, that the Engliſh having laid it down as a Maxim, to be Maſters at Sea, they cannot behold, without Envy, the French Naval Power equal to their own; and to prevent it, they made the firſt Attack in Hopes of deſtroying our Fleet. Others ſay, that Admiral Boſcawen acted without Orders; and that his Conduct will be diſavowed.*

In Spite of the Engliſh Cruizers, which have begun to appear on our Coaſts, ſeveral Ships, ſome of which belong to the Eaſt-India Company, are arrived at Port l' Orient.

Bruſſels, Aug. 4. *Several Conferences have been held this Week on the Affairs of the Army; and it is ſaid, that the Battalions and Squadrons that are ſpeedily to form a Camp, are already named.*

Hague, Aug. 7. *Many private Letters from Hanover aſſure us, that the Subſidy Treaty between Great-Britain and Bavaria is renewed.*

Madrid, July 23. His Majeſty ſeems inclined to interpoſe his good Offices in order to reſtore a right Underſtanding between the Courts of London and Verſailles, to which it is aſſerted, that the latter is not at all averſe, notwithſtanding what has happened lately in America.

Naples, July 22. The King has allowed two of the moſt conſiderable Noblemen in Sicily, to raiſe each of them a Regiment at their own Charge for his Majeſty's Service, with the Privilege of appointing the Officers thereof during ten Years: And as the ſame has been lately practiſed in the Kingdom of Naples, the King will have an Army more conſiderable than any of his Predeceſſors ever had.

Turin, July 30. Some Propoſitions, it ſeems, have been made to this Court, for a new Treaty with Great-Britain; but we can't yet tell what Progreſs has been made in this Affair.

Leghorn, Auguſt 1. We have juſt received Advice from Algiers, that the Dey and Divan, influenced by the late Injunctions from the Porte, are come to a Reſolution to make Peace with the Emperor, as grand Duke of Tuſcany; and alſo that there is great Appearance that a Peace with the Dutch Republick will ſoon enſue, the Clamour of the Populace being much abated, and their Proſpect of Gain much faded ſince they have found the European Powers ſo unanimous in affording Protection to the Veſſels of that Republick.

Hanover, Aug. 8. Since the Arrival of a Courier from Peterſbourg, 'tis aſſured, that Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Ambaſſador from the Court of Great-Britain to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has ſigned the Treaty agreed to be renewed between the two Courts, with ſome additional Articles.

Hamburgh, Aug. 10. Upwards of 1000 Men are daily, and with all poſſible Diligence, employed, by the late Orders of his Britannick Majeſty, in repairing and extending the Fortifications of Stade, the Garriſon of which Place will be reinforced by twelve Companies of Foot. The Daniſh Fortreſs on the Elbe, called the Hittler Schantz, a ſmall Diſtance from that Place, is alſo putting into a better State of Defence.

Hanover, Aug. 8. *It is confidently aſſerted here, that* 40,000 *Ruſſian Troops will immediately receive Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march; the Court of Ruſſia, purſuant to its Treaty with our Sovereign, being determined, on the firſt Notice, to ſubmit ſuch a Number of its Troops entirely to his Diſpoſal. The Officers of this Electorate recruit with great Succeſs, each Company of Horſe being to receive an Addition of* 10 *Men, and the Dragoons* 15.

Paris, Aug. 4. Orders are given to fill up the old Port of Dunkirk, and ſeveral Workmen are ſent thither to be employed in the new Fortifications. The regular Troops ordered thither will make up the Number of 20 000 Men.

Cologne, Aug. 6. It is currently reported in the Countries where we ſaw in 1741 and 1742, a French Army under the Command of Marſhall Maillebois, that we ſhall ſoon ſee there another French Army, which will march directly to Hanover, without ſuffering itſelf to be ſtopt a ſecond Time by a pretended Neutrality. But the Court of Hanover is at preſent in a different Poſture from what it was in former Years. It is able to aſſemble on the Banks of the Weſer, in five or ſix Weeks, an Army of 50 000 fighting Men, well diſciplined, and more than Half of them old Troops.

Bourdeaux, Aug. 2. We are at preſent buſy in victualling the following Veſſels in our Port, the Sophie, Victoire, St. Francois, Eſperance, Nancy, Parfait, Briſtol, and the St. Jean, which are as ſoon as poſſible to ſet Sail for our Colonies in America.

Paris, Aug. 4. Our Forces have received Orders to be at their reſpective Places of Rendezvous by the 25th of this Month. Marſhall Belleiſle is gone, by his Majeſty's Orders, to Mentz. Several Men of War and Frigates are going to be ſent out to meet our Weſt-India Merchantmen.

Auguſt 8. The Publick being now leſs attentive to Church than State Affairs, appear very impatient to ſee what Courſe our Court will take, after all that the Engliſh have done and are ſtill doing in North-America. But as Extremities and precipitate Meaſures are not the Means our Miniſtry intended to have Recourſe to, in order to maintain the Rights of the Crown, we are of Opinion they will not eaſily reſolve upon a Declaration of War, and that nothing but Neceſſity will induce them to take ſo diſagreeable a Step. However, we ſhall be able to form a better Judgment, after the Return of the Couriers that have been diſpatched to Madrid, Berlin, and ſome other Courts.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

We hear that tho' M. de Buſſy is returned to Paris, there is a French Agent left at Hanover.

Private Letters by the laſt Dutch Mail pretend, that the Duke de Mirepoix will ſhortly return hither with freſh Inſtructions; and that the French Court acknowledge, that the re-calling him was a precipitate ill judg'd Step.

By Letters from Liſbon we learn, that Monſieur de Guay, Commander of the French Fleet there, with his principal Officers, were kindly received by the King; but their Behaviour had much diſguſted the Nobility, having infringed the Laws of Nations by going aſhore in Parties of an Hundred at a Time, well-armed, and that to the no ſmall Terror of the Populace. 'Tis added, that their Buſineſs was to receive 10,000 *Tons of Anchors, Cordage, &c. of the Britiſh Manufactory, which had been ſent there by three Merchants in London; and they gave out before they went, that their Expedition to Cadiz was for a Cargo of Iriſh Beef and Butter. The Portugueze are more pleaſed at their Departure, than they were when Sir John Norris's Fleet ſailed into the Tagus, and are ready to ſing Te Deum on this joyful Occaſion.----From whence we may infer, that theſe bullying Braggers of France are of very little Importance when Britain's Sons unite, and are even forced to beg for her Naval Stores before ſhe can compleat her own Fleets.*

Notwithſtanding the inviolable and laudable Secrecy obſerved by the Miniſtry in concluding Affairs at this important Criſis; ſo much they have ſuffered to tranſpire in regard to Admiral Hawke, that he will execute a Deſign, which will give as much Pleaſure as Surprize to every true Engliſhman, from whence it is conjectured he is gone to take Port l'Orient.

The Britiſh Navy on the 25th ult. conſiſted of 150 Men of War and 41350 Seamen, and good and able Men, beſt Part of them raiſed in ſix Months, to the Praiſe of the preſent, and an Example to all future Adminiſtrations.

We can aſſure the Publick, there are twenty Men of War now building from twenty to ſixty Guns, which can be got ready for Service in three Months, ſome of which will be launched in three Weeks, beſides the Royal Ann, which is the largeſt in the Fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Aug. 11.

"Yeſterday Morning Commodore Frankland hoiſted his broad Pendant on board his Majeſty's Ship Wincheſter, Capt. Le Groſs, and is expected to ſail with a Squadron very ſoon."

The Right Honourable the Lord Anſon, and ſeveral of the Lords of the Admiralty, have been down to Woolwich, to ſee a Proof of ſome new invented Guns that are but half the ordinary Weight, and yet will do as much Execution.

A Detachment of the Train of Artillery is in Readineſs to embark on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Capt. George Fothergill, Commander of the Belſeycaſtle, arrived laſt Saturday in the River from Dantzick; and we are informed, that all the Northern Powers are making great Preparations for War.

By a private Letter from Toulon, dated the 20th ult. we are informed, that the French Squadron at that Port conſiſts of two Ships of 80 Guns, fifteen from 60 to 74, two of 80 Guns, four Frigates, three Bombketches, and nine Galleys, beſides two Ships of the Line on the Stocks.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Letters of Marque will be granted next Week; and that in Expectation thereof a conſiderable Number of Hands were engaged on Friday and Saturday laſt.

Auguſt 14. There is a Report that both Houſes of Parliament will ſit the latter End of October next for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Our Correſpondents at Falmouth acquaint us, that the Liſbon Packet Boats are to obſerve the ſame Directions as in Time of War.

We hear that Commodore Frankland ſails next Week with ten Men of War of the Line to the Weſt Indies.

Auguſt 21. We learn from Stockholm, that the French Miniſter is more than ordinarily active there. The Politicians of that Country ſpeak dubiouſly and differently of the Points that are to be agitated, and the Reſolutions like to be taken in the Dyet. It is now very confidently affirmed, that notwithſtanding the repeated Reports to the contrary, there are no Ships building, at the Expence of France, in any of the Ports of Sweden, tho' it is acknowledged, that, in caſe of Neceſſity, they might poſſibly purchaſe, at a high Rate, ſome Swediſh Men of War.

Our Correſpondent at Paris inſinuates, that the Finances are not in the beſt Order there; and that, except the immediate Expence of the Court, which is indeed exceſſive, there is no Room for retrenching. The Fleet, the Army, and the Civil Government, being on ſuch Eſtabliſhments already, as will not bear altering, without introducing ſuch Inconveniencies as would not at all be balanced by the Savings.

There are now 22 Men of War, at the different Yards, fitting for the Sea with all Expedition, and ſo ſoon as they are out of the Docks a greater Number are ordered in.

Auguſt 23. *The Government of the Netherlands is taking Meaſures to be prepared againſt all Events. On the firſt Motion of the French Forces, the Troops at Oudenarde, Ghent, and Dendermonde, will march to Bruſſels; and if this laſt mentioned City be menaced, they will retire with its Garriſon behind the Dyle, towards Lieſs, where Magazines are forming.*

Extract of a Letter from Spithead, Auguſt 22.

"*Yeſterday arrived from North-America, with an Expreſs for the Lords of the Admiralty, the Swan Sloop of War, who owed her Eſcape to her extreme good Sailing, having been chaſed for two Days by a Squadron of nine French Ships of War.*"

Orders are given from the Board of Works, we hear, for every Thing to be in Readineſs at Kenſington Palace, for the Reception of his Majeſty by the Tenth of next Month.

His Majeſty's Servants belonging to the Yachts, have received Orders from the Board of Green Cloth to go on board, in order to fall down the River on Wedneſday for Helvoetſluys, to wait the Arrival of his Majeſty, who, it is ſaid, will ſet out from Hanover about the 10th of next Month.

We hear that as ſoon as his Majeſty comes Home Admiral Smith, with the Ships under his Command, and ſome Tranſport Veſſels, will ſail for Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

It is ſaid that Admiral Hawke has Inſtructions to watch the Motions of the French Fleet he is now up with at Liſbon, and upon their coming into the American Seas to give them Battle.

Admiral Boſcawen is ſhortly expected home with the largeſt Ships of his Fleet.

Admiral Knowles is ſoon expected home from the Government of Jamaica, and we hear, he is intended to command a Fleet in the Weſt-Indies.

The Honourable Commodore Keppel, Commander of the Centurion, who is arrived in England, this Morning waited upon the Right Honourable Lord Anſon.

Some ſmall Men of War are getting ready for the Sea, and are deſtined for the Streights.

The Preſs for Seamen continues ſomewhat briſk down the River, but they take none but prime Hands, ſo they cannot be very ſhort of them.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, Aug. 7.

"The Engliſh and French Fleets had not put to Sea when the Marquis de Bonac, the French Ambaſſador at the Hague, declared, in a Conference with the Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, that he was ordered to demand what Part the Republick would take in caſe the Differences ariſen between the King his Maſter and his Britannick Majeſty, concerning the Limits of their Settlements in North-America, ſhould kindle a War. The Marquis de Bonac, in a freſh Conference, which he had with ſome Deputies of the States General at the End of laſt Month, again ſounded them on this Subject, and repreſented to them with great Energy, that they would either incur the Indignation, or merit the good Will of the King his Maſter, as they ſhould think proper to take Part in Favour of the one or the other of the two Courts. The Deputies could only

ly promiſe, that they would report his Excellency's Declaration to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, where it hath at laſt been taken into Conſideration. The Ambaſſador talked at this Conference in a very high Tone, concerning the Hoſtilities that have happened between ſome Engliſh and French Ships in America.

Some Letters from the Hague of the 5th Inſtant aſſure us, that in a Conference held poſterior to this laſt M. de Bonac demanded a categorical Anſwer to his Propoſals, adding, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would be glad to know what he had to expect from the Republick in the preſent Conjuncture. It is ſaid, that the Miniſters of France have made the ſame Demand, and the ſame Declaration, at ſome other Courts.

Corke, Auguſt 28. This Morning an Expreſs arrived at the Cuſtom-Houſe from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with Orders to lay a general Embargo on Beef. Notice thereof was immediately given to the Merchants. The Embargo laid on laſt Week, was ſuppoſed to prevent our ſupplying the French, but now we cannot ſend it off even to our own Iſlands.

Dublin, Auguſt 30. Private Letters by Yeſterday's Packet from London, bring a Confirmation of the Repulſe of our Forces under the Command of General Braddock near the Ohio, which was occaſioned by the Regiments of Foot commanded by Col. Dunbar and Sir Peter Halkett being ſtruck with a Pannick refuſed to Fight, and laid down their Arms, by which 62 of their Officers, who fought bravely with the Americans, are killed or wounded. Amongſt the Killed, it is ſaid, is General Braddock and Sir Peter Halkett, and that General Braddock had four Horſes killed under him before he fell. Had the private Men of the above Regiments done their Duty the Victory would have been on our Side. The Particulars of the Action, and the Killed and Wounded, is expected by the next Packet, which it is hoped will be more favourable.

BOSTON, October 20.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Partridge arrived here in about eight Weeks from London, and five from the Downs, and by him we have the following Accounts from the publick Prints, viz.

LONDON.

Aug. 25. *We are told from Abroad, that the French Monarch expects Overtures to be made on the Side of Great-Britain, for pretended Inſults; whilſt others ſay, that he and all his Court are under the utmoſt Concern about the preſent perplexed State of their Affairs: The latter Account we have great Reaſon to believe is the real Truth, and the firſt a Gaſconade; as we are aſſured from good Hands, that News-Papers from England are now prohibited to be read in the open Coffee-Houſes at Paris.*

Advices from French Flanders ſay, that the Iriſh Regiments quartered at Calais, Aire, Bergue, St. Vinox, Bouchain, and Liſle, have received Orders to march to Dunkirk.

Yeſterday a Letter was ſent to the Maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, from the Admiralty Office, deſiring that the Merchants might be informed, that ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships would ſoon ſail from Spithead, to the Mediterranean and the Weſt-Indies, and thoſe Merchants who were deſirous of having their Ships proceed in Company with the Men of War, were deſired to give Orders for their Ships to rendezvous at Spithead as ſoon as poſſible.

Aug. 30. *Thurſday Morning the Yatchs fell down the River.*

The Right Hon. Lord Anſon, and Lord Delawar will embark at Harwich on Sunday next.

Admiral Hawke was cruiſing off Cape Finiſterre the 8th Inſtant.

Sept. 2. *It is rumour'd that his Catholick Majeſty hath ſent to the French Court immediately to withdraw from Madrid his preſent Ambaſſador, for having endeavoured to impoſe upon him by groſs Miſrepreſentations of the Engliſh in America.*

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 1.

"*Laſt Friday Morning arrived Orders for making Repriſals, and immediately ſailed the Colcheſter, Capt. Gardiner, on a Cruize; and the Lyme, Capt. Vernon, to Sir Edward Hawke; but the Lyme was forced to return to St. Helen's.*

"*Laſt Night arrived at Spithead, the Colcheſter, with four Martineco Men, which ſhe took off of Portland, three of them were outward-bound, a Ship and a Snow, and two Brigs, the Ship carries* 16 *Guns, and is homeward bound.*

"*Remain at Spithead twelve Men of War, moſtly Line of Battle Ships.*

"*The Lyme ſailed again juſt now, tho' it blows a Storm, to endeavour to reach the Remainder of the Martineco Men, who were eleven in Number, and if Capt. Gardiner had not had a Convoy for Plymouth to take Care of, he would certainly have taken them all.*

"*The Antilope, Capt. Gayton ſails on a Cruize To-morrow.*

"*The Bedford and Portland are ordered as a Convoy to the Mediterranean as ſoon as the Wind permits.*

"*The Princeſs Mary is ordered for the Weſt-Indies with a Convoy immediately.*"

Sept. 4. *The Board of Admiralty, we hear, has ſent Orders to the Navy-Office, to defray the Charge of piloting all French Veſſels that ſhall be taken by his Majeſty's Ships, into the River Medway, where they are to be detained till his Majeſty's Pleaſure concerning the ultimate Diſpoſal of them ſhall be known.*

We are informed from very good Authority, that all Veſſels intending to cruize againſt the Enemy, will be taken into the Pay of the Government at a certain Rate per Ton per Month, and that the Officers and Men will receive Man of War's Pay during the limited Time contracted for; by this Regulation the poor Men will be at ſome Certainty as to Pay, and be more likely to receive their Prize Money with Eaſe and Expedition.

It is generally believed that Admiral Knowles will have the Command of a large Squadron of Ships to be ordered ſpeedily to Jamaica, and that a Flag is to be ſent thither to that gallant Officer, Commodore Coates, to act in Concert with him.

'Tis ſaid, that the laſt Expreſs from Hanover has brought Advice, that a Requeſt having been made to a certain great Prince of the Empire, for the paſſing of 60,000 *Ruſſians through his Dominions, in order to ſhorten their March; his Anſwer was, That he would maintain the Tranquility of the Germanick Body ſuffering neither French nor Ruſſian Troops to come into the Empire.*

Laſt Thurſday in the Afternoon, Lord Anſon and his Lady, went to his Seat at Moor-Park, and on Saturday Evening they returned to Town. His Lordſhip ſet out on Sunday Morning for Harwich, to go to Holland, in order to convoy his Majeſty to England.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, and were further prorogued till the 23*d Inſtant.*

Deal, Sept. 3. *Arrived a Man of War, which we take to be the Roebuck, and has brought in ſix French Ships.*

BOSTON, October 20.

Several private Letters brought by Capt. Partridge to Gentlemen in Town, informs, that Admiral Hawke had taken five French Men of War, and that one of his own Ships was loſt (ſome ſay blown up) in the Engagement: And ſome Gentlemen who came Paſſengers inform, that while they lay at Cowes, an Expreſs came in from the Admiral, confirming that Advice. They alſo tell us, that near twenty French Merchantmen had been brought in, before they left Cowes.

We hear Capt. Patridge has bro't 600 and a half Barrels of Powder, and a Number of Small Arms, for the Uſe of this Province.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated Auguſt 20, 1755.

"---The French are augmenting their Troops with 50,000 Men, who are to be compleated by February next, and ordering all their Men of War to be fitted for Sea. But notwithſtanding all theſe Preparations, it is believed by the knowing Ones, that they will decline a Proclamation of War againſt us till next Spring, unleſs we declare againſt them before; for as we are infinitely ſuperior to them at Sea, they can do nothing to prejudice us in Aſia, Africa, America, and on the Coaſts and Seas of Europe; and the Seaſon is too far advanced for them to aſſemble an Army, and enter far into the Netherlands (which are now very much expoſed) before they will be obliged to go into Winter Quarters. If a Thunder Clap had broke upon the Palace at Verſailles, it could not have ſurprized the Court more, than hearing of the Attack of their Men of War; for they were ſeduced by the Policy of our Miniſtry into a perfect Confidence that we ſhould not attack them this Year in America, or at leaſt not at Sea, therefore they were unprepared for the Advices they have received from America. This was what our Court aimed at, for neither we nor our Allies, were in a Situation to defend the Netherlands and Holland this Summer; ſo we confined the War to America, well knowing that before they could hear of a Blow being ſtruck there, it would be too late for them to do much Miſchief in Flanders this Year. And in the Interim, by his Majeſty's going to Hanover, we could by his Activity, Abilities and Influence, ſo arange and point the Intereſts and Abilities of our Allies, that we ſhould be a Match for them on the Continent of Europe, when the Spring approached. Accordingly his Majeſty has ſecured 16,000 Hanoverians, 12,000 Saxons, 8000 Bavarians, 8000 Heſſians, 6000 Saxe Gothians, and 30 000 Auſtrians, to enter the Netherlands now, if the French dare ſet their Feet in that Country this Year; and a Paſſage for the Auſtrians, through all Neutral Countries, is already demanded, as the French are aſſembling 20,000 Men about Dunkirk, and filling all the Frontier Towns towards Flanders with numerous Garriſons. His Majeſty has alſo ſecured 50,000 Ruſſians, to enter the Netherlands next Spring, who are to come by Water from Peterſbourgh. Nothing is to be depended on from the Dutch, who on former-like Occaſions have ſent 60,000 Men into the Field. Indeed they are to pay one Third of the Expence of moſt of the above foreign Troops, and it is to be feared this is as much as they will do. We have 12,000 Men of the Britiſh and Iriſh Regiments, who hold themſelves in Readineſs, and are moſtly about London, for Flanders; and in the Spring we are to ſend 20,000 of our Troops. Theſe 150,000 Troops of the Allies, with 100,000 additional Auſtrians, and 30,000 Piedmonteſe, are to form three Armies, one of which is to act on the Side of Flanders, another on the Side of Alſace, and the other on the Side of Provence. His Majeſty has accompliſhed this Work ſo much ſooner than was expected, that he will be at home next Week, and moſt People think we ſhall proclaim War ſoon after, or as ſoon as the Parliament meets, which will be by the Middle of October; though it was the firm Reſolution of our Miniſtry, to avert a War in Europe till next Spring, if poſſible, before this Succeſs of his Majeſty's. Spain has given our Court the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, ſince the Advice of Boſcawen's Attack reached Madrid, of her remaining Neuter; conſequently we expect Naples and Parma will do the ſame. As to the King of Pruſſia, we flatter ourſelves he will at leaſt be Neuter, by the Influence of the Prince of Wales's Marriage with his Family, and other Overtures that are now making him; but if he engages againſt the Allies, Ruſſia has 250,000 Troops on Foot, to keep Denmark and Sweden to a Neutrality, and to give the King of Pruſſia a powerful Diverſion in his own Dominions. Your Succeſſes in America gives great Satisfaction to every Briton here. From the preſent Adminiſtration you will want neither Protection nor Support.

Lieutenant Governor Lawrence is made Chief Governor of Nova-Scotia, with a Salary of 1050 l. per Annum; and you may depend that thoſe who diſtinguſh themſelves in his Majeſty's American Service will be rewarded. I conclude, wiſhing Succeſs to your American Expeditions." Sir, Yours, &c.

P. S. It is generally ſuppoſed Admiral Hawke is gone to intercept Nine French Men of War that are coming from Cadiz to Breſt. Admiral Smith is going for the King, and then he departs for Jamaica with 7 Men of War. Admirals Byng and Townſend are going to Mahon with 12 Line of Battle Ships and 5 Frigates. Commodore Frankland is gone to Antigua with four Men of War, and three more are going after with the Trade. A Report prevailed at Portſmouth the 15th Inſt. that 7 French Men of War are taken, and it gain'd credit; but no Letters from thence mention the Place where taken."

We learn by Capt. Homer, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt, in 5 Days from Halifax, That Admiral Boſcawen was to ſail from thence for England, with all the capital Ships of War, in about 3 Weeks from the Time he left that Place.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Col. Dunbar with his Forces, are arrived at Albany. And ſince our laſt, Numbers of Houſe Carpenters have been ſent to the Northward to build Barracks, &c. for the Uſe of the Forces during the cold Seaſon.

His Excellency our Governor, and the Gentlemen with him, ſtill continue at Albany; are in Health, and very aſſiduous in the Publick Affairs.

Baron de Dieſkau, the French Major General, taken by General Johnſon, and who, by Lewis of France, is allowed a Penſion of 4000 Livres per Annum, was brought down Priſoner from Albany on Monday Afternoon laſt, to this City; and about Nine a Clock at Night, to avoid a Crowd of People aſſembled to ſee him, he was landed, and carried to Lodgings prepared for him in Naſſau-ſtreet, where he now lies dangerouſly ill of his Wounds. His Aid de Camp is with him.

Friday laſt a Sloop from New-England, having on board a large Number of Sheep, paſſed by here for Albany.

The Snow Chance, Captain Fell, is ſafe arrived at London from New-York.

Extract of a Letter from General JOHNSON, *to the Gentlemen who forwarded the Refreſhments (ſubſcribed for in this City) to the Army under his Command, dated, Camp, at Lake-George,* 10th *of October,* 1755.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Favour of the 16th paſt, with ſundry Preſents from the Inhabitants of your City, was, together with thoſe Preſents, forwarded to me from Albany, by Oliver De Lancey Eſq.

Yeſterday I laid your Letter before a Council of War of all the Officers in Camp; and I ſend you herewith an Extract from the Minutes of the ſame relating thereto.

I have ordered a Field Officer and a Serjeant from every Regiment in Camp, to meet, and make an equitable Diviſion of the Refreſhments ſent, in which the Troops at Fort Edward, who were in the Action of the 8th of September, and the Sick of the Reinforcements, are to be included.

Theſe Preſents are a Relief to Diſtreſſes, and a Supply to Wants, which would otherwiſe have been without Remedy, in our Circumſtances and Situation.

Neither myſelf, nor any belonging to my Family, Officers or Servants, will ſhare any of theſe Preſents, as I apprehend the Reſt of the Army ſtand in more need of them.

I beg you Gentlemen in particular, and all the other Contributers in general, to accept of my grateful Thanks for the well timed Relief which you have afforded to the Troops under my Command.

I am, moſt reſpectfully, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged, and obedient Servant, W. J.

Camp at Lake George, Thurſday, 9th October, 1755. P. M.

PRESENT,

Major-General *Lyman*, Preſident.
All the Field Officers in Camp.
Capt. *Eyre*, Chief Engineer, *&c.*
Capt. *Glazier*, Adjutant General.
Peter Wraxall, Secretary.

'WITH regard to the generous Preſents from the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, and of Queen's County, upon Long-Iſland, the General is deſired to write to Meſſrs. Beverly Robinſon and Hugh Wallace, and to David Jones, and Thomas Cornell, Eſquires, with the grateful Acknowledgments of the Officers in Behalf of this Army, for their ſeaſonable Generoſity.'

True Copy from the Original Minutes,

PETER WRAXALL, Secretary.

ALBANY, October 16.

Forty-four of our Waggons coming home from Lake George, with a Guard of 25 Men, met five Frenchmen (belonging to Dieſkau's regular Forces) ſtanding along Side of the Road: Our Men ſurrounded them, when they club'd their Firelocks, and ſurrendered. They had no Food whatſoever with them; and reported that the French Army at the Narrows, Ticonderogo, and Crown-Point, were well furniſhed with Proviſions, and were building ſeveral Fachine Batteries.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 10.

By an Expreſs juſt arrived from Fort Cumberland, we are informed, that 150 Indians have lately appeared in that Neighbourhood, and have killed and captivated upwards of 20 Families: Colonel Waſhington, who was on his Way down hither when the Expreſs overtook him, immediately returned, to take upon him the Command of ſuch of the Recruits as are already raiſed, in order to go in Purſuit of them.

ANNAPOLIS, October 16.

We hear that ſeveral ſmall Companies of Volunteers, well equipped, went from Prince George's County, laſt Week, to the Weſtward, at their own Expence, in order to aſſiſt our Friends in Frederick.

From the back Parts of Frederick County, we learn, that the People are conſtantly flocking in, in great Numbers, to the more thick ſettled Parts of the County.

October 23. We hear that a Party of 31 Volunteers, under the Command of Capt. Alexander Beal and Lieutenant Samuel Wade Magruder, marched from the lower Part of Frederick County towards the Weſtern Frontiers laſt Saturday.

It is ſaid that Colonel Henry Ridgely will take the ſame Rout, with a Party of 30 Voluntiers, next Saturday.

We hear that next Monday a Party of Volunteers, of about 60 young hearty Men, will ſet out for the Weſtward, from Prince George's County, for the Aſſiſtance and Defence of our diſtreſſed Friends in the back Parts of this Province.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Lyon arrived here from London. He left Plymouth the 15th of September, and ſays, that that Day his Majeſty was expected to arrive in England from Hanover: That on the 23d of Auguſt Orders for making Repriſals on the French were publickly read on board all the Ships of Admiral Hawke's Fleet, in the Bay of Biſcay: And that accordingly a great Number of their Veſſels have been taken by our Men of War, and carrried into Plymouth, Portſmouth, &c. where they will be properly looked after.

Capt. Young is ſafe arrived in London from this Place; as is Capt. Hardy, of this Port, in a ſhort Paſſage from Barbados. The Hope, Captain Bolitho, was to ſail ſome Time in September for this Harbour.

The Eſther, Houſe, is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, dated Sept. 26, 1755.

"We had a Flag of Truce here a few Days ago from Martineco, with a Letter from the French General to our Preſident, which I have ſeen, and think I never ſaw one more inſolent. The Purport of it was, That the Engliſh having invaded his Maſter's Dominions in North-America, and taken two of his Men of War, in Time of Peace, he could do no leſs than take Poſſeſſion of St. Lucia, and that he had ſent over a Number of Men and Guns to fortify it. He added further, that he made no Doubt when the Engliſh had conquer'd North-America, they would make a Deſcent on Martineco, which he was reſolved to take proper Care to defend."

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated October 24.

"About a Week ago the Militia of Dumfries, Prince William, and Fairfax Counties were draughted, and on Tueſday Evening marched (to the Number of 160) out of Winchеſter, towards the South Branch of Potomack, where the late Murders were committed. At the ſame Time 200 of the Virginia Regiment (Recruits) ſet out from the ſame Place, who were followed the next Day by Colonel Waſhington: And 110 Recruits more, from James's River, croſſed the Ridge on Wedneſday; ſo that in about a Fortnight we ſhall have (with 130 now at Wills's Creek) about 500 Men fit for Duty at Fort Cumberland, excluſive of the Militia and ſcattered Parties, in the Pay of this Colony. Our Back Inhabitants have left their Settlements in great Numbers, under all the Miſeries of Cold and Poverty, added to the Misfortune of being without any Hope of Reimburſement."

Extract of a Letter from Lancaſter County, dated Oct. 28, 1755.

"*As I imagine you have been alarmed before this Time, with a great deal of bad News from theſe Parts, I think it my Duty to give you as much Light into the Affair as I can.---About the* 20*th Inſtant, News was brought, that the French and Indians had actually maſſacred and ſcalped a Number of our Inhabitants, not more than* 40 *Miles from Harris's Ferry.---It is reaſonable to think the Receipt of ſuch News muſt put the Inhabitants in the utmoſt Confuſion. About* 45 *of the ſtouteſt of them got themſelves mounted and in Readineſs the next Day, to go and bury the Dead; they reached the Place accordingly, and found no leſs than* 14 *Bodies moſt ſhockingly mangled.----Whilſt they were in this Place, ſome friendly Indians, who were flying to the Inhabitants for Protection, told them there were a large Body of French and Indians actually on their March to the inhabited Parts of this Province, and were already on this Side the Allegheny Mountains; upon this they concluded to go as far as Shamokin, to know whether the Indians aſſembled there were Friends or Enemies (for our People ſuſpected theſe Indians to have ſome Knowledge of the Murder) and to get, if poſſible, further Intelligence about thoſe they had heard were advancing towards them.---The Indians at Shamokin treated them with Civility, but had ſeveral Councils and a good deal of Whiſpering among themſelves, which made our Men ſuſpicious of them, eſpecially as ſome of them were miſſing ſoon after. However in the Morning (for they ſtaid with them all Night, not thinking it ſafe to ſleep in the Woods) Andrew Montour, and Delaware George, adviſed them to avoid going a particular Road, in which they ſaid there was Danger; but our Men ſuſpecting their Sincerity, went their own Way, which was the very one they were cautioned to avoid, and were fired on by a Party of Indians, about* 40 *in Number, ſome of whom they believed were with them Part of the Night before. Our Men returned the Fire in the beſt Manner they could, but one of them came off when the Engagement firſt began, and it was feared was the only one that could eſcape alive out of the whole.-----This News ſoon ſpread all over our Country, and we were in the utmoſt Conſternation, till Yeſterday Afternoon we were told there were fifteen more of our Men returned: They all agree that it was Delaware Indians that did this Miſchief.----Our Court-houſe Bell has been ringing almoſt ever ſince, to call the Inhabitants to ſome Conſultation for their Safety.----We hear there are above One Hundred Men already gone up to Harris's Ferry, out of Donnegal, and Places adjacent.*"

Extract of a Letter from Harris's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Oct. 27.

"Out of near 50 who went up from hence to bury the Perſons killed near Gabriel's Mill, only 23 are as yet returned. It is ſuppoſed John Harris is dead. There is an Account come here, that one Powell, who was in the Action, returned to Shamokin, and ſoon after a young Indian Runner came there, and ſaid, that the French

French and their Indians, to the Number of 1500, were very near. How true that Account may be I will not undertake to say; but sure I am, if there is not some speedy Measures taken by Men of Weight, that we shall be utterly ruined. There are gone up to Hunter's Mill, above Harris's, upwards of 500 Men, but they are in want of Ammunition. It is said the French and Indians were seen marching into Shamokin."

By another Letter from Harris's Ferry, we learn, "That on Saturday last, about Ten in the Morning, as our People were returning from Shamokin, they were fir'd upon unawares in the Fording of Mahonoy, or John Penn's Creek, near to Gabriel's Mill, and finding the Indians posted on both Sides the Creek they retreated to Satquehanna, in passing of which 'tis said some were drowned. That there were at Shamokin about 40 Indians, mostly painted black (which 'tis said denotes Anger) who treated our People with a good deal of Neglect the Night they staid there; and it is believ'd some of them slipp'd off in the Night to waylay our Party. Andrew Montour told them they were in Danger, and said, that 13 Days from last Saturday 1500 French and Indians left Fort Du Quesne to burn Carlisle, and other Parts of this Province, and some to Virginia."

We have a Number of other Letters confirming the above melancholy Accounts; but as they are all to the same Purport, think it needless to insert them. The Women and Children in the Back Parts of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks Counties, are all come, or coming down, to the Townships that are thick settled, and some of them are come to this City. In short, the Distress and Confusion our People in general are in on the Frontiers is inexpressible.

Within these few Days several additional Quantities of Arms and Ammunition have been purchased by a Committee of Assembly, and sent up in Waggons for the Use of the Back Inhabitants.

We hear that a Place of some Strength is building by the Inhabitants near Penn's Creek, to retire to in case of an Alarm, and that some Swivels have been purchased for their Use by the Committee, and sent up, together with two Cannon given by a Gentleman in this City.

We hear that the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here on Monday next by Summons from the Governor.

In Assembly of the Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, on the Eighteenth of October, 1755, A. M.

THE Speaker informed the House, "That after some Conversation with the Secretary this Morning on private Affairs, the Secretary occasionally mentioned two Letters lately received relating to the Indians on our Frontiers, and put them into the Speaker's Hands to read, which he accordingly did: That upon the Speaker's asking whether those Letters were not to be laid before the House, the Secretary said the Governor had given him no Orders or Authority for that Purpose; and he thereupon took them back again. That the Speaker thought the said Letters contained Matters of great Importance to the Welfare of this Province, but as he could not presume to charge his Memory with the Particulars, so as to lay them before the House for the Foundation of their Conduct, he recommended the Affair to the House for their Consideration."---And it was thereupon ordered,

That Joseph Fox, and William Callender, wait upon the Governor, and acquaint him, That the House having gone through the usual Business done at the first Sitting of Assembly, are inclined to adjourn, unless the Governor has any Thing to lay before them, particularly in regard to Indian Affairs, that may require their longer Stay.---And the said Gentlemen are likewise directed, in case the Governor should say he had not any Thing to communicate to the House, to inform him of the proposed Time of Adjournment, and desire to know if he hath any Objection thereto.

The Gentlemen appointed to wait upon the Governor with the Message of the House, return, and report, that they had deliver'd the same according to Order, and that the Governor was pleased to say, That if he had had any Business to lay before the House, he should have done it before now: And that, when the Members acquainted the Governor with the proposed Time of Adjournment, he was pleased to say, It was very well.

Upon Motion made, it was resolved,

That this House will, until the next Sitting, continue the Supplies voted by the last Assembly for the Maintenance of the Indians about Shamokin, and other Parts of our Frontiers.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Clerk of Assembly.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nancy, Alexander Sage, from Jamaica.
Sloop Jason, Josiah Gorham, from Nantucket.
Schooner Prosperity, John Leacroft, from Anguilla.
Show Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, from Cork.
Ship Dursley Gailey, John Harper, from Ditto.
Sloop Hesperbeth, Nathaniel Hussey, from Nantucket.
Sloop Antilope, Triftrum Coffin, from Ditto.
Sloop Mary, Jeremiah Hawkins, from Rhode Island.
Schooner Endeavour, Thomas Batson, from Hallifax.
Brig Neptune, William Knox, from Barbados.
Ship Euryale, John Campbell, from Fyall.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Rachell, Henry Stiles, for Lisbon.
Sloop Polly, Benjamin Davis, for North Carolina.
Schooner Brothers, Patrick Bryan, for Maryland.
Sloop Freemason, Job Bradford, for Boston.
Sloop Two Brothers, Richard Simpson, for Antigua.
Brig Salley, Joseph Brown, for Carthagena.
Snow Moore, William Moore, for Newry.
Ship Southall, Hugh Bowes, for Barbados.
Snow Mary, Nathaniel Donnell, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Brig Sarah, William Clymer, to Barbados.
Sloop Eltham, Edmond Joyne to Virginia.
Brig Rebecca, Ferdinando Bowd, to Boston.
Soop Humbird, Paul Bunker, to Nantucket.
Ship Myrtilla, Anthony Robinson, to London.
Ship Liverpool, John Walker, to Liverpool.
Sloop Abbey, Joseph Jones, to N. Carolina.
Sloop Hanover, Isaac Young, to Rhode-Island.

Speedily will be published, and sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for 1756.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Observations. *viz.* How *Pensilvania* may save *Three Millions, Two Hundred and Eighty Thousand Pounds* in seven Years; of which every Farmer may, if he pleases, have his Share. The Praises of *Astronomy*; Ditto of Religion. Conversation, Rules to be agreeable in it. How *New-Jersey* may clear *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* in the Year 1756. The Advantages of *Temperance* in promoting a Man to high Stations. The distinguishing Honours conferred by God on Men industrious in their Callings. Rule to prevent malignant Fevers or Fluxes. NEWTON's Eulogy. Noble Character of a General. Difference between a *Person* of Honour, and a *Man* of Honour. Settlement of a Man's *Moral* Accounts. How to feed 60 Men for 2 s. 8 d. a Day. Proper Victualling for long Marches in the Woods. Excellent Remedies for the Cure of Fluxes, Dry Gripes, and Fevers. &c &c. &c.

TO be sold by Mary Siddons, in Salem, a good shallop, about two years old, with her sails, rigging, boat, and all other appurtenances, being part of the estate of the late William Siddons, of Salem deceased. For further particulars, enquire of said Mary Siddons, executrix to said estate. ¶

Imported from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his house in Second-street, next door to the sign of the Clock, above Arch-street,

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, beaver coatings, knaps, kerseys, plains, halfthicks, green and spotted rugs, blankets, shaloons, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, duroys, sagathies, German serge, everlastings, flower'd damasks, buttons and mohair, sadlers fringe orris, ozenbrigs, ticklenberg, brown and white dowlas, Irish white and brown sheeting and shirting linen, princes linen, tandem and 7 eights garlix, tandem silesias, long lawns, pistol lawns, flower'd and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, pieces and patches of cambrick, muslin, tablecloths, Scots linen handkerchiefs, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, baftaes, chints, China taffeties, coloured and striped persians, silk romals, taffety, sattin and paduasoy ribbons, sewing silk, Scots and nuns thread, colour'd ditto, brown and white buckrams, bed bunts, Dutch and French tapes, bobbin, childrens Morocco pumps, mens and womens gloves, white and dyed jeans, corded demity, mens plain and ribb'd thread and cotton hose, womens, youths and childrens thread and cotton ditto, womens thread mittens, knit breeches patterns, double groces of gilt and plated metal buttons, pins, inkpowder, playing cards, womens and childrens fans, GB wool cards, mens and womens horsewhips, ivory and horn combs, brass shoe buckles, silver shoe and knee ditto plated on steel, pewter porringers, cream pots and sauce pans, tea pots, quart and pint mugs, punch ladles, chamber pots, 6, 7 and 8 inch brass door locks, 5, 6 and 7 inch brass knobb'd ditto, chest and closet locks, X and TL ward drawer locks, black and full ward padlocks and stock-locks, half inch, 3 qr. inch and quarter, and inch and half augers, gouges, heading, scribing, firmer, mortice and paring chisels, plane irons, carpenters and shoemakers pinchers, two foot rules, handsaws, tenant ditto, setts of desk furniture, HL box and side hinges, X garnets, joiners adzes, carpenters, shipwrights and joiners axes, hammers, hatchets, gimblets, tapborers, shovels and tongs, brass knobb'd and plain iron candlesticks, snuffers, box-irons, brass and iron thimbles, brass and iron jews harps, hobnails, copper teakettles and coffee pots, iron chafingdishes, ivory handled case knives and forks, clasp knives, clasp and folding penknives, shears and sciffars, very neat polished corkscrews, brass and glass sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, enamelled patchboxes, coal ditto, India japan'd waiters and tea-boards; a great variety of metzotinto pictures and paintings on glass; a neat sett of views of Kensington gardens and Hampton-court; a beautiful sett of the Roman antiquities; boxes of pipes, nails, steel, frying pans, roll brimstone, long and short scythes, cinnamon and cloves, and a parcel of neat cut wine glasses, Weston's snuff, &c.

N. B. He has likewise to sell, some choice claret and Frontiniac in bottles. Tbc.

Just imported, and to be sold very cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his store, below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumsted's Wharffs, viz.

FINE and coarse broadcloths, scarlet ditto, cloth cloaks, kerseys, bearskins, halfthicks, frizes, rugs, blankets, white and scarlet flannels, linsey, ozenbrigs, 7 eights and yard wide check linen, cotton ditto, cotton holland, Scots linen, dyed ditto, Irish yard wide and sheeting linen, garlix, prince's linen, tandems, gulix holland, dowlas, silesias, pistol, long and broad lawns in pieces and packets, cambricks, clear and flower'd lawns, muslins, Russia linen, hugaback, diaper, diaper and damask tablecloths, setts of ditto, diaper and damask clouting, Flanders bedticks, English ticken, white and colour'd buckram, bandanoe handkerchiefs, white and colour'd Scots handkerchiefs, linen ditto different sorts, silk ditto, calicoes of different sorts, chints, printed cotton and linen, taffety, India damask, persians, boiled camblet, worsted damask, alopeens, yard wide cross barr'd stuffs, corded demity, fustians, shaloons, tammies, long ells, serge, mens, womens and childrens worsted and cotton stockings, childrens thread ditto, womens and girls silk and worsted shoes, gartering of different sorts, silk, worsted and cotton caps, light and cloth colour'd sewing silk, ferrit, silk and thread laces, nonsopretty, worsted quality various sorts, ferrits, ribbons, striped bindings, holland and diaper tapes, Manchester and Dresden ditto, bobbing, galoon, braid and twist, shirt and vest buttons, pins, London and Whitechapel needles, brass and steel thimbles, horn and dandrif combs, pocket books, white, brown and colour'd threads, Scots and nuns ditto, sampler canvas, snuff boxes, different sorts of gloves and mittens for men, women and children, silk mittens, a variety of fans, black calimancoe, Russel, durants, bombazeen, alopeen, Turkey handkerchiefs, with sundry other things for mourning, writing paper, wafers, sealing wax, bohea tea, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace and cinnamon, mens and boys felt hats, boxes of tin, iron wire, saltpetre, isinglass gum, brimstone, allom, coat and vest brass buttons, mohair and mohair buttons, Scots snuff, shoe buckles, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, steel, padlocks, handsaw files, buck table knives, pistol knives, bone scale ditto, penknives, hammers, shot, &c. &c. Also West-India and Philadelphia rum, sugar, melasses, coffee, and Madeira wine. ⊕

A NEGROE or white servant lad, that can serve in a gentleman's house; and a good servant woman, that understands house work, and can dress victuals well, upon applying to the printers, may hear of a place.

N. B. To be sold, a strong likely Dutch servant woman, fit for country business, and who has been above a year in the place. Enquire as above.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Gray, late of the city of Philadelphia, innkeeper, deceased, are desired to make payment forthwith: And all persons who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by PATIENCE GRAY, Administratrix.

T. b. c. t. 1 M. ¶ 5 s.

JOSHUA EDMONDSON,

Shipwright at Viana Town, in Dorset County, in the Province of Maryland,

WILL undertake to build any kind of vessel at the said town, on reasonable terms, it being a very convenient place, and great quantities of suitable timber to be had there very reasonable. The said Edmondson will take goods in part of pay.

N. B. He has a large store and wharff to be lett in the said town; and as there are great quantities of corn, wax, pork, &c. to be had there, he thinks any storekeeper would have a great demand for store goods. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Pickle, late of this City, Inn-keeper, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to prevent farther Trouble; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, in order to have them adjusted, by ‡ ANNE PICKLE, Administratrix.

N. B. To Lett, the Tavern wherein the abovesaid Pickle lived, at the Black Horse, in Black-horse-alley: It is an old licenced Tavern, well accommodated with good Stabling, and has a Pump belonging to the House. Enquire of Anne Pickle, living in said House.

To be disposed of,

A GERMAN servant maid's time, who has upwards of three years to serve; she can wash, iron, and do all sorts of house work, and is a very healthy and handy person. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, or of Christopher Saunderson, in Dock-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1755.

THE subscriber proposes to open a school on Monday next, in the house where the late Mr. Quin formerly dwelt, for the instruction of Gentlemen and Ladies, in the following accomplishments.

First, The French, Italian and German languages, in a method concise and easy.

Secondly, To play on the violin after the Italian manner, with a peculiar method of bowing and shifting in solo's or concerto's.

Thirdly, Drawing and miniature painting with water colours, flowers, insects, &c.---to imitate nature in the most lively manner, by mixing and applying the colours to the utmost beauty and advantage.---Likewise to draw patterns for embroidery, or any kind of needle work.

He purposes to teach from seven to twelve a clock in the forenoon, and from two til seven in the evening, in which proper hours will be set apart for the Ladies and Gentlemen; and the quarterly, or monthly price shall be very reasonable.

N. B. He has a curious collection of pieces (his own painting) such as flowers, insects, &c. which may be seen at his house, and will be sold at a moderate price.

Also a variety of choice pieces of musick, composed by the most eminent masters, for the violino solo, con cembalo et violincello, to be disposed of on easy terms. ¶

JOHN MATTHIAS KRAMER.

DESERTED from Colonel Peregrine Thomas Hopson's regiment, Andrew Vaughan, born in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, 5 feet 10 inches high, red complexion, large features, the fore part of his head shaved, and short curled hair behind: Had on, a red great coat, trowsers, and white stockings.

Likewise deserted from said regiment, Thomas Lasly, an Englishman, 5 feet 9 inches and a quarter high, thin faced, with a wart on his right cheek, has very light short curled hair, pale complexion, slender made, marked with the small-pox, and has tender eyes. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters, in any of his majesty's goals, and upon notice being given to Capt. George Cottnam, at Mr. Henderson's breeches-maker, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall receive a Guinea reward for each.

N. B. It is supposed that Vaughan is gone to North-Carolina, and Lasly to New-York.

DESERTED on Sunday, the 26th of October inst. the following deserters, belonging to Major General Lasceles's regiment, viz. Patrick Regan, an Irishman, about 22 years of age, stoops a little, is well set, and well limb'd, speaks bad English, 5 feet 5 inches high, fresh complexion, short curled light brown coloured hair: Had on, a country made jacket, of linsey wolsey.

William Murphey, an Irishman, 21 years of age; he served his time in Chester, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has very broad shoulders, red eye brows, his hands and face much freckled: Had on, a short brown wig, a grey frize jacket. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters in any goal in America, and upon notice being given to Capt. Thomas Archbold, at his lodging in Market-street, at Mr. Henderson's, they shall immediately receive Four Pistoles reward, signed by THOMAS ARCHBOLD. ¶

Philadelphia, October 28, 1755.

DESERTED from a recruiting party of colonel Dunbar's regiment, commanded by Captain Roger Morris, a man who calls himself William Gill, about 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, has short brown hair, of a brown complexion, with a cut on his left cheek, broad faced, well made, with extraordinary thick legs and thighs: Had on when he went away, a green jacket, beaver hat, good shoes, with two odd buckles in them, coarse grey stockings, and a good coarse shirt. Whoever secures the said deserter in any of his majesty's goals and gives intelligence to the above Captain, at Mrs. Howell's, in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall receive, besides what the law allows, Twenty Shillings, to be paid by Captain ROGER MORRIS.

N. B. It is supposed the above deserter will change his name.

To be sold by

ABRAHAM CARPENTER,

Living on Pools's Hill, the upper end of Front-street, Philadelphia.

A Large parcel of new white oak hogsheads and tierces fit for cyder or other liquors, they will be sold cheap, red oak heading, and about 20 sett of rum and sugar hogshead truss-hoops, well riveted, and fit for the West-Indies, good inch and half inch cedar boards, both wide and clear. The said Carpenter has for these several years bought flaxseed for Mr. Carson, and not having much demand as yet, the said Carpenter will take in seed for any other gentleman, at Two-pence per bushel, said Carpenter finding the casks at the customary price, and as he has a horse and dray of his own, he will deliver the seed any where in the city in good order gratis; my old acquaintances are daily coming to me with seed, especially the Low Dutch, who bring the cleaneft seed. ¶

To be sold by

HENRY LAWRENCE,

A Small tract of land, lying on Crosswick road, and about a quarter of a Mile out of Bordentown, commonly known by the name of the brick-yard containing about 16 acres of land, seven acres whereof choice good meadow, five acres of ariable land, with a young bearing orchard, containing 30 apple trees, very good fruit, and 30 young bearing choice peach trees, with a dwelling-house, kitchen, barrock for hay, and a good well by the door, 4 acres where the bricks are made, with a large shed for housing the bricks, all in good fence. Also the appurtenances of a still house, lying and being in Bordentown, viz. One large still and pewter worm, 3 pumps, 12 cisterns, and other necessaries belonging to a still. Likewise a dwelling-house, situated and being in Bordentown, with sash windows in front and rear, 2 stories high, fronting Main-street 43 feet, and almost opposite John Imley, Esquire's, dwelling house, with a kitchen, well and pump at the kitchen door, and two good stables for horses at the side of the said house; the lot is 68 feet in front, and 66 feet in rear, and 132 feet deep. Whoever inclines to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to said Lawrence in Bordentown, Mr. John Sayre, in Philadelphia, or Abraham Lynsen, in New-York, may be fully inform'd of the conditions. The titles are indisputable.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Bucks county, in Southampton, on the 27th of October instant, at night, a large bay horse, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, with a white star in his forehead, and a switch tail, but lately some hair cut off at the end of his tail bone, lately shod before with a pair of new shoes, and paces well; he is a little cat-hamm'd. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so as they may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings reward for the horse, and Three Pounds for the thief, and reasonable charges, if fifty Miles from Philadelphia, paid by me HENRY KREWSON.

N. B. Stolen at the same time, supposed by the person that stole the Horse, a fine saddle, with green fringed housings, and a great coat, without buttons.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1755.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his store, in the house where the late Thomas Lawrence, Esq; lived in Water-street, very reasonable,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.

N. B. All those still indebted to the late company of Levy and Franks, are, for the last time, desired to come and pay off their respective debts within two months from the date hereof, or they may certainly depend on being sued without further notice: And those who have any Demands are desired to bring them in. Tbc.

For *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*,

The Ship
NEPTUNE,
GEORGE SMITH
Commander;
Will ſail in 14 days. For freight or paſſage, agree with Benjamin and Samuel Shoemaker, or ſaid commander on board.

For Antigua, Montſerrat, or St. Croix,

The Sloop
TWO BROTHERS,
William Simpſon Maſter,
Now lying at Mr. Samuel Auſtin's Wharff, has one third of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to George Okill, or ſaid maſter on board.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold by

ANN THORNTON,

In Chriſtian-ſtreet, a few doors above Iſrael Pemberton's,

AN aſſortment of neat blue and white, and white Worceſter China ware. Tbc.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CORNELIA BRADFORD, Widow, late of this City deceaſed, on Mortgage, Bond, or Book Debt, are deſired to make Payment to GEORGE SMITH, and CORNELIA, his Wife, Executors: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid. T. b. c. 6 Ws.

STRAYED away from John Cook, ſhoemaker of Lower Merion, on the 11th of Auguſt laſt, a red cow, with a ſtar on her forehead, with ſome white on her rump. Whoever brings her to the ſaid Cook, or to Conrad Schultz, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, paid by JOHN COOK.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid John Taylor above a twelvemonth, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances. Tbc.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in West-Cain, Cheſter County, on the 28th of September laſt, a Dutch Servant Man, named Adam Newbecker, aged about 26 Years; he is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, black Beard and Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat, lined with red, a ſpotted Jacket, and a red Jacket, both without Sleeves, three Shirts, one Pair of Trowſers, a Pair of new Shoes, without Toe-linings or Straps, and a Pair of old Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN MILLER.

N. B. As he has upwards of three Years to ſerve, all Recruiting Officers are deſired not to carry him off. ¶

Philadelphia, September 22, 1755.

BRoke out of the Work-houſe of Cheſter, laſt night, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Richard Joſe, about 20 years of age, a luſty fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a down-look, his hair cut off, and grown again about an inch: Had on when he went away, An old hat, with a hole through the crown, a linen ſhirt, and tow trowſers, good ſtrong ſhoes, with ſtrings in them, a lightiſh colour'd cloth jacket, lined with linſey, with white metal coat buttons, one on each pocket of the ſame ſort. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Daniel Webb, of Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant was advertiſed the 16th inſtant, when there was a Negroe man adverriſed with him. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Negroe fellow, a ſkinner by trade, about 28 or 30 years of age: Likewiſe a Negroe woman, about 20, and a Negroe boy, nine or ten years old. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above mentioned Negroes, or any of them, may have ſix months credit, if required. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

STrayed or ſtolen, on the tenth of this inſtant October, out of the paſture of John Foſter, late of this city butcher, a large bay horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, is in very good order, has a white face, one wall eye, a large ſtrong black mane and tail, much like a ſtallion, paces and trots out of hand, one of his fore feet white, ſhod all round, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the widow Foſter, Samuel Biddle, or Thomas Tilbury, if ſtrayed, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, but if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured, Three Pounds. ⊙

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, by way of publick vendue, on the 11th day of November next,

A Valuable plantation, lying in Amwell townſhip, Weſt-Jerſey, containing 260 acres of land, joining the river Delaware, about 70 acres of it low land, a good orchard, a creek running through the premiſes, on which may be built a griſt mill or ſaw mill, or both; on paying 150 £. down, may have reaſonable time for the remainder, paying intereſt. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Primchope, in ſaid townſhip, or to Joſeph Hall, living on the premiſes. DAVID CUMING. ¶

To be SOLD in the Whole or Parcels,

FIFTEEN Hundred acres of unlocated lands, in the province of Pennſylvania, derived under an original proprietary grant; whereby the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof will be enabled to obtain either a ſecure title to any over, his land in his, her or their poſſeſſion, or to any vacant land of the like quantity in any part of the ſaid province not heretofore located or ſurveyed, &c. ſubject to a low quitrent. Enquire of JOHN REILY Conveyancer in Cheſnut-ſtreet. ⊖

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

WHEREAS THOMAS JARVIS, Innkeeper, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, was robbed on Friday, the tenth inſtant, of a ſum of money, to the amount of about *Seventy Pounds*; *Fifty Pounds* whereof in Provincial Orders, viz. two of *Twenty Pounds* each, and one of *Ten Pounds*; one of the *Twenty Pound* Bills crack'd in the folding. The other money was one Half Johannes, one Engliſh Guinea, Dollars and Paper. As the perſon ſuſpected is but of a mean aſpect, all perſons are deſired to beware how they receive the above bills, and it is imagined ſuch a perſon will attempt to paſs them. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring the money, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, paid by ⊕ THOMAS JARVIS.

Imported, and to be ſold by

JAMES EDDY,

At his houſe, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet,

FIne Frontenack wine by the bottle or dozen, beſt wine vinegar, rum by the quart or gallon, tea and ſugar, rice, felt hats, white & red lead, yellow oaker, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, allom, fine dry verdigreaſe, antimony, Pruſſian blue, painters bruſhes, pencils and tools, gold leaf, chalk, whiting, Engliſh crown glaſs, 8 by 10, nine by 11, with ſundry other ſizes, fitting for frames, metzotintoes, ſampiers, clock faces, cabbin lights, &c. alſo a parcel of worſted ſhags, poplins, and a large aſſortment of fine tiles for chimneys, cheap for ready money.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1755.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Who lately arrived from Norfolk, in Virginia, begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he intends to open a

FENCING *and* DANCING SCHOOL,

Next Monday, at the Large Room in Second-ſtreet, formerly called Mr. Vidal's Room, and where the late Mr. Quin kept his Dancing ſchool.

FENCING on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the forenoon, for *Two Dollars* a month, and the ſame entrance.

DANCING on the aforeſaid days, to begin at three in the afternoon, for the benefit of tender children, who may be diſmiſſed in the evening, or continue till the ſchool is diſmiſſed at nine, for a *Piſtole* a quarter, and the ſame at entrance.

Note, Said Ormſby will attend (at his leiſure hours) gentlemen, &c. who are deſirous to learn Fencing or Dancing in private, either at the ſchool-room, or at any other apartment appointed for that purpoſe. ⊕

To be SOLD,

THE plantation on which Nicholas Auſtin lately lived in Abington, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and bounded on the old York road, containing about 160 acres of land, 60 acres of which is woodland, the reſt cleared, and well improved, having thereon a good large dwelling houſe, and other buildings adjoining, a large barn, very good orchard, &c. &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the title and conditions of ſale by Thomas Auſtin miller, living near the premiſes, or Abel James merchant in Philadelphia. Tbc.

WHEREAS one John Walters, of Pequea, in Lancaſter county, near, or on part of the eſtate which formerly belonged to Daniel Cookſon, deceaſed, has ſome months ago, fraudulently obtained of the ſubſcriber, in the ſale of a Negroe Girl, an obligation for Sixty Four Pounds, conditioned for the payment of Thirty-two Pounds on the 27th of November next; theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons that an aſſignment of the ſaid bond cannot be valid or good in law for the above reaſon; and that I will not diſcharge any part thereof. ⊕ GEORGE ASTON.

Imported in the Myrtilla, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt prices, by

CHARLES OSBORNE,

Druggiſt from London, at the Golden Peſtle, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Trotter's, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of drugs, chymical and galenical medicines: Alſo Daffy's elixir, James's powder, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's pills, Squire's elixir, ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Boſtock's elixir, Lockyer's pills, Britiſh oyl, Stoughton's bitters, with nipple glaſſes, pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of ſhips, not carrying ſurgeons with them, may be furniſhed with medicine cheſts and directions. Families, living diſtant from a doctor, may be furniſhed alſo with cheſts of all ſizes at very low rates. T. b. c. 8 Ws.

Lancaſter, October 13, 1755.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near John Harris's, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Andrew Walls, about 24 Years of Age; 5 Feet 9 Inches high, is ſmall bodied, round faced, thick liped, and is a Weaver by Trade. Had on when he went away, a good Caſtor Hat, a pale bob Wig, a brown Rateen Coat, with White Metal Buttons, and only the Fore-ſkirts lined, blue Cloth Breeches, a blue and white ſtriped Linſey Jacket, the Stripes a-croſs, two white Linen Shirts, blue worſted Stockings, and good Shoes, with Braſs Buckles in them: He is but lately come into the Country; he dreſſes neat, writes a good Hand, and does not appear like a Servant. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ‖ JAMES M'CREA.

Lately imported by

GEORGE OKILL,

In the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, viz.

BRoadcloths in ſuits, drab frizes, kerſeys and plains, 6 qr. green nap, drab coloured duffils, embоſſed ſerge, calimancoes, ſhaloons and tammies, Iriſh linen, men and womens thread ſtockings, garlix, long lawns, cambrick, dowlas, mens worſted patterns for breeches, cotton counterpains, ſilk and cotton gowns, mens caſtor hats, womens worſted ſtockings, mohair buttons and twiſt, red, blue, brown and drab coloured halfthicks, writing paper, ozenbrigs, Engliſh ſailcloth, from No. 1 to 8, delph, flint and yellow ware, &c.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fuſtick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, alſo brimſtone, Engliſh glue, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder, neat powder flaſks, ſundry ſorts of nails, ſteel, A.C. No. 3. long and ſhort pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, ſhaloons, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide perſians, muſlins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Ruſſia ſheeting; writing paper of ſeveral ſorts; ſale twine; alſo Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, ſalt petre, ſweet oil, and ſundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as uſual.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

Captain *JAMES CHILD*,

INTENDING for England this fall, deſires all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment. He has on hand, A variety of Eaſt-India and European goods; alſo choice Barbados rum, melaſſes, ſugar, &c. to be ſold at the loweſt prices.

T. b. c. t. f.

Lately imported, and to be ſold, on the loweſt terms, by

GEORGE BRYAN,

Who (the partnerſhip of Wallace and Bryan being diſſolved) is removed to the houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, where Mr. Conyngham lately dwelt, over againſt Mr. Griffitts's buildings, in the bank.

A Variety of checks of different breadths, Iriſh linens, yard and 7-8ths wide, garlix, 7-8ths, 3 qr. and ell wide, tandems, dowlas, long lawns, gulix hollands, princes linen, ozenbrigs, cambricks in pieces and patches, lawn ditto, alſo flower'd, taffeties, perſians, muſlins, fuſtians, Turkey quilts, cotton hollands, bed bunts, ſilk handkerchiefs, calicoes and chints, ſilk and cotton laces, ſilk and cotton caps, ribbons, ſans, threads, white and colour'd, tapes white and ſtriped, worſted quality, ſhaloons, ſail cloth, black and white edging, ſhirt buttons, pocket-books, bobbin, watch-ſtrings, watch chryſtals, beads, cruels, ſnuff-boxes, piſtol cap knives, cuttoe, and butchers knives, hunters and table knives and forks, penknives, razors, ſhears, ſciſſars, ſleeve-buttons, men and womens thimbles, ſtay-hooks, needles, tea tongs, braſs and leather ink-pots, fountain pens, with and without knives, cork drawers, jointed yards, cheeſe-taſters, pins, ſhoe tacks, awl-blades, ſpur rowels, chapes and tongues, white metal buttons, ſhoe buckles, &c. A ſmall parcel of Daffy's elixir, Stoughton's drops, lavender water and drops, hartſhorn and ſalvolatile drops, beautifying water, and tooth-powder; alſo weeding-hoes, earthen-ware, and clover ſeed.

SAMUEL POWELL,

Braſs-Founder, at the Three Braſs Cocks, in Second-ſtreet, near Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet,

MAKES and mends all ſorts of braſs cocks, wholeſale or retail, mill braſſes, braſs ſuckers and chambers for pumps, &c. He has likewiſe to ſell, a convenient three ſtory houſe, well finiſhed, oppoſite the Reform'd Church, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Iſaac Roberts. Alſo a three ſtory houſe in ſaid ſtreet, with a two ſtory kitchen, and good work ſhop and cellar under it, convenient for a cooper, being the houſe where William Nixon lately liv'd. And a two ſtory brick tenement, with a good waſh houſe and work ſhop, pleaſantly ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, commonly called Moravian Alley. There is to be ſold at ſaid place corks by the bag or groſs, fine braſs wire ſieves, Whitechapel ſquare needles, and Weſton's ſnuff by the bottle or dozen. ¶5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At the houſe where Mr. Thomas York lately dwelt, in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Market-ſtreet,

VEry good ozenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, fine and coarſe yard-wide Iriſh linens, flanders bed-ticks, 3 qr. 7-eights yard, yard and 3-eights, cotton and linen checks, ſtriped cotton hollands, colour'd fuſtians, white jeans, thickſets, Ruſſia diaper, yard wide tandem, 7-eights garlix, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muſlins, a large aſſortment of calicoes and printed cottons, bandanoes bordered, ſilk romals, lungee romals, cotton romals, Scotch and other handkerchiefs, ginghams, bengals, black, blue, and cloth colour'd everlaſtings, fine blue, white, green and pink durants, ſcarlet and figured gartering, boil'd camblets, Scotch colour'd and Nuns thread, black, blue, ſcarlet and drab colour'd worſted breeches, mens white, mix'd and brown thread and worſted hoſe, womens ditto, pins, writing paper, ſuperfine and middling broad-cloths, ſewing ſilks, Weſton's ſnuff, calimancoes, ſhalloons, cutlary, buttons, beſt ſilk and hair, mill ſaws, powder and ſhot. &c. &c. &c.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Carmick twelve months or upwards, are deſired to pay, or they may expect to be ſued.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET *and* Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near the Tun-tavern,

A NEAT aſſortment of European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; with Mr. Jeffery's new map of England, giving an exact account of the roads, diſtances between the cities, towns and villages; ſundry fine watches; and the works of the reverend Mr. JOHN FLAVELL. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. Ritchie, and the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold exceeding cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting houſe, viz.

GErman and Iriſh ozenbrigs, brown roles, brown and white heſſen, Pruſſia and princes linen, fringed table-cloths, 3-qr. diaper clouting ditto, Ruſſia linen, ditto huggaback, Iriſh ſheeting and linens of all ſorts and prices, check linens and cottons, tandems, long lawns, muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, bed ticks and bed-bunts, printed linens and calicoes, Scotch handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoes, culgee and ſpotted ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, camblets, camblettees, everlaſtings, check durants, ditto kids, green and blue damaſk, flower'd ruſſels, blue, green, black and cloth colour'd calimancoes, durants, tammies, corded poplins, hairbines, ſhaloons, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe broad and forreſt-cloths, green, blue and ſcarlet nap kerſeys, blue and olive colour'd half-thicks, green yarn rugs, motted rugs, blankets, white flannel, ſcarlet bays, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſhort cloaks, black velvet, black and green pluſh, dy'd pillows, brown buckram, ſaggathies, hair cloths, marking canvas, mohair and ſcarff twiſt, mohair and ſcarff buttons, mens and womens worſted hoſe, mens and womens cotton and thread hoſe, green muffatees, childrens ſpotted hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, Weſton's ſnuff, writing paper, cloth colour'd and white thread, fine Scotch and Nuns ditto, table and tea-ſpoons, ſundry pewter, as diſhes, plates, baſons, ſalts, &c. gartering and laces, Dutch pretties, Leghorn and felt hats, bellows, childrens ſhoes and pumps, playing cards, jett buttons, Holman's ink powder, worſted bindings, tapes and bobbins, mens and womens horſe whips, womens gloves and mitts, dandriff and horn combs, pins and needles, caſtors, looking glaſſes, neſts of red leather trunks, coffee mills, box yards, all ſorts of ſpices, bohea tea, and tea kettles, luteſtring, pink, blue, green, purple and cloth colour'd mantua ſilks, ducape, brocade, white perſian, black and ſtriped ditto, cloth colour'd and black china taffety, ſewing ſilks, ſilk laces, ſtay galoon and cord, firretting, ribbons, gauze lace and ditto ribbon, black pariſnet, Flanders lace, wrought anvils, London ſteel, iron plate, flat irons, graſs ſcythes, tinmens tools, boxes of tin plates, &c. Verdigreaſe, flo. ſulphur, glauber and epſom ſalts, ſalt petre, copperas, camphire, aſſafoetida, antimony, jeſuits bark, and ſundry other drugs, and India and European goods.

WILLIAM MOORE,

INTENDING to go to England next fall, deſires all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment. He has now by him a very large aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, which he will ſell exceeding cheap for READY MONEY ONLY.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]